Baskar, P.
10/701844

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:38:47 ON 26 MAY 2006

FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 May 2006 VOL 144 ISS 23
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 May 2006 (20060525/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

-key terms

L1 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CHLAMYDIA AND (HMW OR HIGH(W)(MW OR (MOL OR MOLECUL?)(W)(WT OR WEIGH?)))

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 06 Jun 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:425357 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:1469
TITLE: Detection of Mycoplasma pneumoniae targeting the orf9 region of the **hmw** gene cluster using strand displacement amplification
INVENTOR(S): Price, James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Becton, Dickinson and Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6399309	B1	20020604	US 2000-731466	20001207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-731466	20001207

AB The present invention relates to methods for determining the presence or absence of Mycoplasma pneumoniae in respiratory samples or other patient specimens or culture samples. The method involves using nucleic acid primers to amplify specifically a target sequence within the **hmw** gene cluster, preferably using one of the techniques of Strand Displacement Amplification (SDA), thermophilic Strand Displacement Amplification (tSDA) or fluorescent real time tSDA, or PCR. Amplification primers and methods for specific amplification and detection of a **hmw** gene cluster target are disclosed. The primer-target binding sequences are useful for amplification and detection of Mycoplasma pneumoniae target in a variety of amplification and detection reactions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:276109 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:306663
TITLE: Cloning and expression of genes for polymorphic membrane proteins of **Chlamydia** and the development of vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, W. James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antex Biologics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 160 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028998	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US30345	20010928
WO 2002028998	A3	20030703		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2424545	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424545	20010928
AU 2001094833	A5	20020415	AU 2001-94833	20010928
EP 1343514	A2	20030917	EP 2001-975515	20010928
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2004037846	A1	20040226	US 2003-398248	20030801
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-677752 A	20001002
			WO 2001-US30345 W	20010928

AB The invention discloses the **Chlamydia** PMPE and PMPI polypeptide, polypeptides derived therefor, (PMP-derived polypeptides), nucleotide sequences encoding said polypeptides, antibodies that specifically bind the PMP polypeptides and PMP-derived polypeptides and T-cells specific for PMP polypeptides and PMP-derived polypeptides. Genes for polymorphic membrane proteins (PMPs) PMPE and PMPI of **Chlamydia** are cloned and expressed. The proteins are antigenic and may be useful in vaccines stimulating T cell responses. Antibodies to the proteins may be useful as anal. and diagnostic reagents. The invention addnl. discloses methods of inducing in animals an immune response to **Chlamydia** cells, **Chlamydia** elementary bodies, and/or cells expressing Chlamydial proteins, e.g., cell infected with **Chlamydia**. Cloning of the **Chlamydia** trachomatis pmpE and pmpI genes by PCR and the manufacture of the proteins in Escherichia coli using com. expression vectors are described. Female mice vaccinated intranasally

with PMPE showed improved resistance to **Chlamydia**-induced infertility.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 28 Mar 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:234663 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:363966
TITLE: Efficacy and safety of a new vaginal contraceptive antimicrobial formulation containing **high molecular weight** poly(sodium 4-styrenesulfonate)
AUTHOR(S): Zaneveld, Lourens J. D.; Waller, Donald P.; Anderson, Robert A.; Chany, Calvin, II; Rencher, William F.; Feathergill, Kenneth; Diao, Xiao-Hui; Doncel, Gustavo F.; Herold, Betsy; Cooper, Morris
CORPORATE SOURCE: Program for the Topical Prevention of Conception and Disease, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, Rush University, Chicago, IL, 60612, USA
SOURCE: Biology of Reproduction (2002), 66(4), 886-894
CODEN: BIREBV; ISSN: 0006-3363
PUBLISHER: Society for the Study of Reproduction
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Host cell infection by sexually transmitted disease (STD)-causing microbes and fertilization by spermatozoa may have some mechanisms in common. If so, certain noncytotoxic agents could inhibit the functional activity of both organisms. High mol. mass poly(sodium 4-styrenesulfonate) (T-PSS) may be one of these compds. T-PSS alone (1 mg/mL) or in a gel (2% or 5% T-PSS) completely prevented conception in the rabbit. Contraception was not due to sperm cytotoxicity or to an effect on sperm migration. However, T-PSS inhibited sperm hyaluronidase (IC50 = 5.3 μg/mL) and acrosin (IC50 = 0.3 μg/mL) and caused the loss of acrosomes from spermatozoa (85% maximal loss by 0.5 μg/mL). T-PSS (5% in gel) also reduced sperm penetration into bovine cervical mucus (73% inhibition by 1 mg gel/mL). T-PSS (5% in gel) inhibited human immunodeficiency virus (HIV; IC50 = 16 μg gel/mL) and herpes simplex viruses (HSV-1 and HSV-2; IC50 = 1.3 and 1.0 μg gel/mL, resp.). The drug showed high efficacy against a number of clin. isolates and laboratory strains. T-PSS (5% in gel) also inhibited Neisseria gonorrhea (IC50 <1.0 gel/mL) and **Chlamydia** trachomatis (IC50 = 1.2 μg gel/mL) but had no effect on lactobacilli. These results imply that T-PSS is an effective functional inhibitor of both spermatozoa and certain STD-causing microbes. The noncytotoxic nature should make T-PSS safe for vaginal use. T-PSS was nonmutagenic in vitro and possessed an acute oral toxicity of >5 g/kg (rat). Gel with 10% T-PSS did not irritate the skin or penile mucosa (rabbit) and caused no dermal sensitization (guinea pig). Vaginal administration of the 5% T-PSS gel to the rabbit for 14 consecutive days caused no systemic toxicity and only mild (acceptable) vaginal irritation. T-PSS in gel form is worthy of clin. evaluation as a vaginal contraceptive HIV/STD preventative.
REFERENCE COUNT: 72 THERE ARE 72 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:405099 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:134152

TITLE: **Chlamydia**-dependent biosynthesis of a heparan sulphate-like compound in eukaryotic cells
AUTHOR(S): Rasmussen-Lathrop, Stephanie J.; Koshiyama, Kelly; Phillips, Nancy; Stephens, Richard S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Francis I. Proctor Foundation, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143, USA
SOURCE: Cellular Microbiology (2000), 2(2), 137-144
CODEN: CEMIF5; ISSN: 1462-5814
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB One hypothesis for the mechanism of chlamydial interaction with its eukaryotic host cell invokes a trimol. mechanism, whereby a **Chlamydia**-derived glycosaminoglycan bridges a chlamydial acceptor mol. and a host receptor enabling attachment and invasion. We show that a heparan sulfate-specific monoclonal antibody specifically binds a glycosaminoglycan localized to the surface of the chlamydial organism and effectively neutralizes infectivity of both C. trachomatis and C. pneumoniae. In addition to the ability of this antibody to neutralize infectivity, direct visualization using immunofluorescence demonstrated staining of chlamydial organisms localized to the intracellular vacuole. The chlamydial-associated glycosaminoglycan was specifically labeled with [14C]-glucosamine, and the labeled compound was immunopptd. and resolved by gel electrophoresis. The chlamydial-associated glycosaminoglycan is a **high-mol.-weight** compound similar in size to heparin or heparan sulfate and was sensitive to cleavage by heparan sulfate lyase. These data demonstrate that a glucosamine-containing sulfated polysaccharide is produced within the intracellular vacuole containing chlamydiae and is a target for antibody-mediated neutralization of infectivity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 07 Jun 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:344861 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:4240
TITLE: Immunoglobulin molecules having a synthetic variable region and modified specificity
INVENTOR(S): Burch, Ronald M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique, S.A., Bermuda
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9925378	A1	19990527	WO 1998-US24302	19981113

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,

	CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2309990		AA	19990527	CA 1998-2309990	19981113
CA 2310269		AA	19990527	CA 1998-2310269	19981113
WO 9925379		A1	19990527	WO 1998-US24303	19981113
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,				
	DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS,				
	JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG,				
	MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,				
	SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,				
	ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,				
	CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9914597		A1	19990607	AU 1999-14597	19981113
AU 763029		B2	20030710		
AU 9914598		A1	19990607	AU 1999-14598	19981113
AU 737457		B2	20010823		
EP 1030684		A1	20000830	EP 1998-958584	19981113
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,				
	PT, IE, FI				
EP 1032420		A1	20000906	EP 1998-958583	19981113
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,				
	PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001526021		T2	20011218	JP 2000-520811	19981113
BR 9815289		A	20011226	BR 1998-15289	19981113
BR 9815580		A	20020129	BR 1998-15580	19981113
JP 2002507544		T2	20020312	JP 2000-520812	19981113
ZA 9900048		A	19990708	ZA 1999-48	19990105
ZA 9900049		A	20000309	ZA 1999-49	19990105
US 2002028469		A1	20020307	US 2001-963232	20010926
CA 2461689		AA	20030403	CA 2002-2461689	20020828
BR 2002012865		A	20040914	BR 2002-12865	20020828
JP 2005503284		T2	20050203	JP 2003-530495	20020828
AU 2003252902		A1	20031106	AU 2003-252902	20031010
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 1997-65716P	P 19971114
				US 1998-81403P	P 19980410
				US 1998-191780	A1 19981113
				WO 1998-US24302	W 19981113
				WO 1998-US24303	W 19981113
				US 2001-963232	A 20010926
				WO 2002-US27446	W 20020828

AB The invention provides modified Ig mols., particularly antibodies, that immunospecifically bind a first member of a binding pair which binding pair consists of the first member and a second member, which Igs have a variable domain containing one or more complimentary determining regions that contain the amino acid sequence of a binding site for the second member of the binding pair. The first member is a tumor antigen or an antigen of an infectious disease agent, and the second member is a mol. on the surface of an immune cell. The invention further provides for therapeutic and diagnostic use of the modified Ig.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:244557 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:277672
TITLE: **Chlamydia high-molecular-weight** protein and its gene sequence and diagnostic and therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, James W.; Pace, John L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antex Biologics Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 141 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9917741	A1	19990415	WO 1998-US20737	19981001
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2305709	AA	19990415	CA 1998-2305709	19981001
AU 9895988	A1	19990427	AU 1998-95988	19981001
AU 752426	B2	20020919		
EP 1019028	A1	20000719	EP 1998-949723	19981001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9813841	A	20001003	BR 1998-13841	19981001
JP 2001518489	T2	20011016	JP 2000-514618	19981001
NZ 503763	A	20030131	NZ 1998-503763	19981001
ZA 9809012	A	19990412	ZA 1998-9012	19981002
US 6887843	B1	20050503	US 2000-542520	20000403
US 6642023	B1	20031104	US 2000-612402	20000706
US 2004067524	A1	20040408	US 2003-701844	20031104
US 2004137005	A1	20040715	US 2004-766711	20040127
US 2005048557	A1	20050303	US 2004-931779	20040901

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1997-942596	A	19971002
	WO 1998-US20737	W	19981001
	US 2000-542520	A3	20000403
	US 2000-612402	A3	20000706

AB A **high-mol.-weight** (**HMW**) protein of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and antibodies that specifically bind the **HMW** protein are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. The gene encoding **HMW** protein was cloned and sequenced from C. trachomatis strains L2, B, and F. The in vitro neutralization model shows that protective antiserum against **HMW** protein inhibits chalmydial infections of various tissue culture cell lines. Vaccine

compns. comprising the **HMW** protein are effective in a mouse model of salpingitis and fertility. Thus, disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compns., comprising the **HMW** protein, a fragment thereof, or an antibody that specifically binds the **HMW** protein or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the **HMW** protein or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 Mar 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:165250 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:154826
TITLE: Functional surrogates of analytes of interest and methods of obtaining and using same
INVENTOR(S): Lee-Own, F. Victor; Carter, John Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytogen Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 154 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9641172	A1	19961219	WO 1996-US10498	19960607
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
AU 9662826	A1	19961230	AU 1996-62826	19960607
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-476375 A	19950607
			WO 1996-US10498 W	19960607

AB Functional surrogates are disclosed which serve as mimics of naturally occurring mols., such as analytes of interest present in a given sample. In particular, functional surrogates (including epitopes and mimetopes) of macromol. moieties, including large to medium-sized proteins, are described. The functional surrogates of the present invention are useful in a variety of diagnostic, prophylactic, and therapeutic applications. Indeed, where the detection of a macromol. moiety is hampered by its size, a functional surrogate of the present invention, serving as the mimic of the macromol. moiety, may be better suited for a given diagnostic assay. Methods of obtaining functional surrogates, various methods of their use, and compns., including kits, are also described. Accordingly, certain binding peptides, including those of a well-defined sequence, have been discovered, which can be used in a number of affinity assays, including those utilizing fluorescence polarization immunoassay (FPIA), enzyme multiplied immunoassay technique (EMIT), or cloned enzyme donor immunoassays (CEDIA), to name a few.

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:414860 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:14860
TITLE: Deoxyribonucleic acid-dependent ribonucleic acid polymerase activity in purified trachoma elementary bodies. Effect of sodium chloride on ribonucleic acid transcription
AUTHOR(S): Sarov, Israel; Becker, Yechiel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hadassah Med. Sch., Heb. Univ., Jerusalem, Israel
SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (1971), 107(3), 593-8
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Highly purified trachoma elementary bodies, incubated in the presence of the 4 nucleoside triphoshates, 2-mercaptoethanol [60-24-2], magnesium [7439-95-4], and manganese [7439-96-5] ions in tris buffer at pH 7.5, incorporated 3H-labeled UTP [63-39-8] into RNA mols. Eighty-seven percent of the labeled mols. were sensitive to RNase treatment. In vitro RNA synthesis was almost completely inhibited by actinomycin D [50-76-0]. Rifampin [13292-46-1] was also inhibitory, but allowed some initial RNA synthesis before complete inhibition occurred. When the reaction mixture lacked Mn2+, trachoma elementary bodies synthesized, for a limited period, **high mol . weight** RNA species (23-24S, 16-17S, and 10-11S). Addition of 2M Na chloride [7647-14-5] to the same reaction mixture stimulated and prolonged labeled UTP incorporation into the same radioactive RNA species. Addition of 0.001M Mn2+ instead of NaCl also stimulated UTP incorporation but prevented the synthesis of **high mol. weight** RNA species.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:38:49 ON 26 MAY 2006

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:38:49 ON 26 MAY 2006

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 15:38:49 ON 26 MAY 2006

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:38:49 ON 26 MAY 2006

FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 15:38:49 ON 26 MAY 2006

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:38:49 ON 26 MAY 2006

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:38:49 ON 26 MAY 2006

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:38:49 ON 26 MAY 2006

L2 32 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1
L3 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND (MOAB OR MAB OR ANTIBOD?)
L4 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND (PROTEIN OR POLYPROTEIN OR PEPTIDE OR POLYPEPTIDE)
L5 24 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 OR L4
L6 22 DUP REM L5 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-293187 [30] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-095846
TITLE: Producing a composition for treating cellular immunity deficiency, comprises lyophilizing homogenized cellular blood components and removing **high molecular weight** components.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C03 D16
INVENTOR(S): SALAMA, Z B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SALA-I) SALAMA Z B
COUNTRY COUNT: 112
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2006032269	A2	20060330	(200630)*	GE	52

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU LV MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

US 2006067942	A1	20060330	(200630)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2006032269	A2	WO 2005-DE1729	20050926
US 2006067942	A1	US 2004-948753	20040924

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-948753 20040924; EP 2004-90376 20040924

AN 2006-293187 [30] WPIDS

AB WO2006032269 A UPAB: 20060510

NOVELTY - Production of a composition (I) for treating cellular immunity deficiency comprises homogenizing cellular blood components (especially leukocytes), lyophilizing the homogenate and removing components of molecular weight more than 10000.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) the compositions (I) obtainable by the new process;

(2) pharmaceutical compositions (I') containing (I), optionally together with a carrier (specifically selected from fillers, disintegrants, binders, humectants, extenders, dissolution retarders, resorption accelerators, wetting agents, absorbents and/or lubricants); and

(3) kits including (I) and/or (I'), optionally together with information regarding combining and/or handling of the components of the kit.

ACTIVITY - Immunostimulant; Antibacterial; Immunosuppressive; Cytostatic; Antiinflammatory; Anti-HIV; Dermatological; Antiseborrheic; Antiallergic; Endocrine-Gen.; Neuroprotective; Nootropic; Ophthalmological; Antianemic; Tranquilizer; Vasotropic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Antiarthritic; Osteopathic; Antiasthmatic; Antacid; Hemostatic; Cerebroprotective; Anorectic; Analgesic; Tuberculostatic; Antidepressant; Antidiabetic; Virucide; Cardiant; Hepatotropic; Vulnerary; Anticonvulsant; Antidote; Antiarrhythmic;

Metabolic; Muscular-Gen.; Eating-Disorders-Gen.; Antitubercular; Tuberculostatic; CNS-Gen.; Respiratory-Gen.; Inotropic; Gynecological. When eight patients with psoriasis vulgaris and associated arthritis were treated with three doses 4 mg doses of (I) (no composition specified) in 2 ml of liquid at weekly intervals, assessment 6 months after the start of therapy showed that the symptoms were completely cured in three of the patients and significantly alleviated in the others. The average rosette cell level of the patients was increased from 33% to 67% by the therapy.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - T-lymphocyte activity potentiator; Thymocyte population activator; Cytokine and interleukin release activator; Trans-cell membrane calcium ion transport activator; Oxidative cellular metabolism promoter.

USE - (I)/(I') Are used to prepare medicaments for treating pathological modifications (especially defects) of cellular immunity in patients, particularly defects according to ICD10 code D84.8, specifically for administration to human or animal subjects before and/or after severe accidents (including contact with atomic, biological, chemical and/or radioactive agents), especially for prophylaxis of sepsis (all claimed). More generally (I) are useful for treating and/or preventing numerous disorders associated with cellular immunity defects, including sepsis, inflammatory reactions, autoimmune diseases and cell division diseases (specifically cancer), especially acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), acne, albuminuria, allergies, alopecia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (motor neurone disease), Alzheimer's disease, age-associated macular degeneration, anemia, anxiety disorders, anthrax (Bacillus anthracis infection), aortic sclerosis, arterial occlusion, arteritis temporalis, arteriosclerosis, arteriovenous fistulae, arthritis, osteoarthritis, asthma, respiratory insufficiency, AV block (atrioventricular block), acidosis, slipped disk, peritonitis, pancreatic cancer, Becker muscular dystrophy, benign prostatic hypertrophy, bladder carcinoma, hemophilia, bronchial carcinoma, breast cancer, BSE, Budd-Chiari syndrome, bulimia nervosa, bursitis, Byler syndrome, by-pass problems, **Chlamydia** infection, chronic pain, cirrhosis, brain disturbance, Creutzfeldt-Jekob disease (CJD), intestinal carcinoma, cancer or tuberculosis (Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection), depression, diabetes insipidus, diabetes mellitus (including juvenile forms), diabetic retinopathy, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, duodenal carcinoma, progressive muscular dystrophy, ebola virus infection, eczema, erectile dysfunction, obesity, fibrosis, cervical or uterine cancer, cerebral hemorrhage or inflammation, unilateral paralysis, pet allergy, skin cancer, herpes zoster (Varicella zoster virus infection), cardiac infarction (myocardial infarction) or insufficiency (cardiac failure), heart valve inflammation, cerebral metastasis, stroke (cerebrovascular ischemia) or tumors, testicular cancer, ischemia, plasmocytoma, poliomyelitis, bone atrophy, contact eczema, limping, liver cirrhosis, leukemia, lung fibrosis, cancer or edema, Hodgkin's disease, lymphogranulomatosis, lymphoma, lyssa, gastric or mammary carcinoma, meningitis, cystic fibrosis, multiple sclerosis, myocardial infarction, neurodermatitis, neuronal tumors, renal cancer, osteoporosis, pancreatic carcinoma, pneumonia, polyneuropathy, impotence, progressive systemic sclerosis (scleroderma), prostate cancer, urticaria, trauma, rectal cancer, pleuritis, spinal-cerebral trauma, vaginal cancer, sinusitus, digestive tract cancer, tremor, tuberculosis, tumor pain, burns or scalds, poisoning, viral meningitis, menopausal problems, soft tissue carcinoma or tumors, cerebral blood flow disorders or CNS tumors.

ADVANTAGE - (I) Contains a wide range of active **proteins**, **peptides** and/or **peptide** constituents, and

provides a simple, safe and efficient therapy of disorders associated with deficient cellular immune response.
Dwg.0/0

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:139146 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600142353
TITLE: **Chlamydia protein**, gene sequence and uses thereof.
AUTHOR(S): Jackson, W. James [Inventor]; Pace, John L. [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Marriottsville, MD USA
ASSIGNEE: Antex Biologics, Inc.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 06887843 20050503
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (MAY 3 2005) CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Feb 2006
Last Updated on STN: 22 Feb 2006
AB A **high molecular weight** ("**HMW** ") **protein** of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and **antibodies** that specifically bind the **HMW protein** are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the **HMW protein** , a fragment thereof, or an **antibody** that specifically binds the **HMW protein** or a **protein** thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the **HMW protein** or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:584798 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300586792
TITLE: **Chlamydia protein**, gene sequence and uses thereof.
AUTHOR(S): Jackson, W. James [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Pace, John L. [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Marriottsville, MD, USA
ASSIGNEE: Antex Biologics, Inc, Gaithersburg, MD, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6642023 20031104
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Nov 4 2003) Vol. 1276, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 2003
AB A **high molecular weight** ("**HMW** ") **protein** of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and **antibodies** that specifically bind the **HMW protein** are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the **HMW protein** , a fragment thereof, or an **antibody** that specifically binds the **HMW protein** or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the **HMW protein** or a

fragment thereof, including vaccines.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-426107 [45] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-120739
TITLE: Novel purified **Chlamydia** polymorphic membrane **protein** E or I, useful for preparing vaccines for preventing or treating diseases associated with **Chlamydia** infection such as trachoma, and infertility.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): JACKSON, W J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ANTE-N) ANTEX BIOLOGICS INC; (JACK-I) JACKSON W J
COUNTRY COUNT: 98
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002028998	A2	20020411	(200245)*	EN	160
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001094833	A	20020415	(200254)		
EP 1343514	A2	20030917	(200362)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
US 2004037846	A1	20040226	(200416)		
AU 2001294833	A8	20051013	(200611)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002028998	A2	WO 2001-US30345	20010928
AU 2001094833	A	AU 2001-94833	20010928
EP 1343514	A2	EP 2001-975515	20010928
		WO 2001-US30345	20010928
US 2004037846	A1	WO 2001-US30345	20010928
		US 2003-398248	20030801
AU 2001294833	A8	AU 2001-294833	20010928

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001094833	A	Based on	WO 2002028998
EP 1343514	A2	Based on	WO 2002028998
AU 2001294833	A8	Based on	WO 2002028998

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-677752 20001002; US 2003-398248 20030801
AN 2002-426107 [45] WPIDS
AB WO 200228998 A UPAB: 20020717
NOVELTY - A purified **Chlamydia** spp. polymorphic membrane **protein** (PMP) E (I) or I (II), which is encoded by a nucleotide sequence (NS) which hybridizes under highly stringent

conditions to nucleic acid (NA) comprising NS encoding a 965, 956 or 878 residue amino acid sequence (S1), given in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A purified **Chlamydia** spp. polymorphic membrane **protein** (PMP) E (I) or I (II), which is encoded by a nucleotide sequence (NS) which hybridizes under highly stringent conditions to nucleic acid (NA) comprising NS encoding a 965, 956 or 878 residue amino acid sequence (S1), given in the specification, is new. The purified PMPE or PMPI **polypeptide** is not bound specifically by the **antibody** secreted by hybridoma ATCC number HB10861.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a purified **peptide** fragment (III) of (I), which is at least 8 amino acids in length, and which is specifically bound by an **antibody** which specifically binds a **polypeptide** consisting of (S1);

(2) a fusion **polypeptide** (IV) comprising at least two **peptides**, selected from 30 28-500 residue amino acid sequences (S2), all given in the specification, provided that the sequences are arranged in a configuration that is different from the configuration off a naturally occurring PMPE or PMPI **polypeptide**;

(3) an isolated **antibody** (V) or its antigen-binding fragment that specifically binds (I);

(4) an isolated **antibody** (VI) or its antigen-binding fragment that specifically binds (III) consisting of 18 sequences of (S2);

(5) a vaccine (VII) comprising (I) or (II) and an adjuvant or immunostimulatory compound, optionally, the vaccine also comprises an isolated **Chlamydia high molecular weight** (**HMW**) **protein**, polymorphic membrane **protein** H (PMPH), HtraA **protein** or major outer membrane **protein** (MOMP), or its epitope-containing fragment and an adjuvant or immunostimulatory compound;

(6) a vaccine (VIII) comprising (III) or an adjuvant or immunostimulatory compound;

(7) a vaccine (IX) comprising (IV) and an adjuvant or immunostimulatory compound;

(8) an isolated nucleic acid molecule (X) comprising NS encoding (I), where the NS hybridizes under highly stringent conditions to nucleic acid comprising a NS encoding (I), where the nucleic acid comprises a 2898 or 2871 nucleotide sequence (S3), given in the specification, or its complement;

(9) an isolated nucleic acid molecule (XI) comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding (III);

(10) plasmid M15 pREP (pQE-pmpE-Ct-Uni)37 obtainable from Escherichia coli, as deposited as ATCC PTA-2462;

(11) a recombinant expression vector (XIII) adapted for transformation of a host cell comprising (X) or (XI);

(12) a transformed host cell (XIV) containing (XIII) and progeny of (XIV);

(13) a host cell (XV) containing (X) or (XI) operatively linked to a heterologous promoter;

(14) preparation of (I);

(15) a purified **peptide** fragment (XVI) of (II) which is at least 8 amino acids in length and which is specifically bound by an **antibody** which binds (S1);

(16) an isolated **antibody** or its antigen binding fragment that specifically binds to (II);

(17) an isolated nucleic acid (XVII) comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding (II), where the nucleic acid hybridizes under

stringent conditions to nucleic acid comprising NS encoding (II), and has a 2637 nucleotide sequence, given in the specification, or its complement;

(18) plasmid TOP10 (pBAD-pmpI-Ct-Uni)7 obtainable from Escherichia coli, deposited as ATCC PTA2461;

(19) a recombinant expression vector for transformation of a host cell comprising (XVII); and

(20) a host cell containing (XVII) operatively linked to a heterologous promoter.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; Antiinfertility; Antiinflammatory; Cytostatic; Antiarthritic; Immunosuppressive; Antiarteriosclerotic.

Tuffrey murine infertility model was employed to evaluate the efficacy of rPMPE or rPMPI to protect animals against **Chlamydia** trachomatis-induced salpingitis and infertility. Test group female C3HeOuJ mice was immunized by administration of a vaccine formulation and adjuvant. At week 4, all animals were administered a single intraperitoneal dose of progesterone to stabilize the uterine epithelium. At week 5, animals were infected by bilateral intrauterine inoculation with 5x105 infection forming units (FU) of C. trachomatis. At week 7, animals were sacrificed and the complete genital tract were removed for histopathological analysis. At week 9, the remaining females from each group were caged with 8-10 week old male C3H mice for a 2 month breeding period to assess fertility. palpation and periodic weighing were used to determine when animals in each pair became pregnant. The fertility rate of mice vaccinated with PMPE or PMPI was 50 % and 46 %, respectively. The fertility rate for negative control mice was 9 %.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.

USE - (I), (II), (IV), (X), (XI) or (XVII) is useful for producing an immune response in an animal. (I), (II) or (VII) is useful for preventing or treating a disorder associated with an infection of an animal with **Chlamydia.** (VII) is also useful for producing an immune response in an animal. (All claimed). The **polypeptide**, nucleic acids, and vaccines are useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating trachoma, conjunctivitis, urethritis, lymphogranuloma venereum, cervicitis, epididymitis, or endometritis, pelvic inflammatory disease, salpingitis, tubal occlusion, infertility, cervical cancer, reactive arthritis, inflammatory heart disease, dilated/cardiomyopathy, autoimmune myocarditis, or atherosclerosis. The **proteins**, nucleic acids, **antibodies**, vectors, and transformed cells are useful as diagnostic reagents. The **antibodies** are useful for identifying PMP **polypeptides**, in immunoassays to detect or quantitate **Chlamydia** in biological specimen and in passive immunization techniques to prevent or attenuate **Chlamydia** infection of humans including animals. The **polypeptides**, nucleic acid and vaccines are useful as reagents for clinical or medical diagnosis of **Chlamydia** infections. The nucleic acids are useful as probes or polymerase chain reaction primers.

Dwg.0/8

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:648595 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 579AV

TITLE: Cross-reactivity of Anti-CagA **antibodies** with vascular wall antigens - Possible pathogenic link between Helicobacter pylori infection and atherosclerosis

AUTHOR: Franceschi F; Sepulveda A R; Gasbarrini A; Pola P;

Silveri N G; Gasbarrini G; Graham D Y; Genta R M (Reprint)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Vet Affairs Med Ctr, Dept Pathol, 2002 Holcombe Blvd, Houston, TX 77030 USA (Reprint); Vet Affairs Med Ctr, Dept Pathol, Houston, TX 77030 USA; Vet Affairs Med Ctr, Dept Med, Houston, TX 77030 USA; Baylor Coll Med, Houston, TX 77030 USA; Univ Pittsburgh, Dept Pathol, Pittsburgh, PA USA; Catholic Univ Rome, Dept Internal Med, Rome, Italy

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; Italy

SOURCE: CIRCULATION, (23 JUL 2002) Vol. 106, No. 4, pp. 430-434.
ISSN: 0009-7322.

PUBLISHER: LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, 530 WALNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3621 USA.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 34

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Aug 2002
Last Updated on STN: 23 Aug 2002

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Background-Helicobacter pylori-CagA positive strains have been shown to be associated with atherosclerosis. However, the pathogenesis is still undetermined. The aim Of this Study was to determine whether anti-CagA **antibodies** cross-react with antigens of normal and atherosclerotic arteries.

Methods and Results-Eight umbilical cord sections, 14 atherosclerotic artery sections, and 10 gastrointestinal tract sections were examined by immunohistochemistry using polyclonal anti-Cag-A **antibodies.** Five atherosclerotic and 3 normal artery samples were also lysed in ice-cold lysis buffer containing protease inhibitors and were immunoprecipitated using the same **antibodies.** Anti-CagA **antibodies** reacted with cytoplasm and nuclei of smooth muscle cells in umbilical cord and atherosclerotic vessel sections, cytoplasm of fibroblasts-like cells in intimal atherosclerotic plaques, and the cell membranes of endothelial cells. Anti-CagA **antibodies** also specifically immunoprecipitated 2 **high molecular weight** antigens of 160 and 180 kDa from both normal and atherosclerotic artery lysates.

Conclusions-Anti-CagA **antibodies** cross-react with antigens of both normal and atherosclerotic blood vessels. We speculate that the binding of anti-CagA **antibodies** to those antigens in injured arteries could influence the progression of atherosclerosis in CagA-positive H pylori-infected patients.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:506227 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100506227

TITLE: Hemostatic/fibrinolytic **protein** changes in C3H/HeN mice infected with Rickettsia conorii: A model for Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

AUTHOR(S): Schmaier, Alvin H. [Reprint author]; Srikanth, Sujata; Elghetany, M. Tarek; Normolle, Daniel; Gokhale, Sumita; Feng, Hui-Min; Walker, David H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, The University of Michigan, 1150 W Medical Center Drive, 5301 MSRB III, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-0640, USA
aschmaie@umich.edu

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

SOURCE: Thrombosis and Haemostasis, (September, 2001) Vol. 86, No. 3, pp. 871-879. print.
CODEN: THHADQ. ISSN: 0340-6245.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Oct 2001
Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2002

AB Changes in plasma hemostatic and fibrinolytic **proteins** were determined during courses of a murine model of fatal and non-fatal Rocky Mountain spotted fever. C3H/HeN mice were infected with Rickettsia conorii and coagulation and histopathologic studies were performed at prescribed periods of time. A significant decrease in plasma factor VIII activity and rise in plasma factor V procoagulant activity correlated with a fatal infection. Factor VII levels were unchanged; factor XI levels dropped early in the course in the lethally infected animals, but returned to normal. Factor XII, **high molecular weight** kininogen, and prekallikrein levels were unchanged by the sublethal infection. Prekallikrein levels fell during the lethal infection. Antithrombin concentrations were decreased significantly in all animals, but plasma plasminogen levels did not change in either group of animals. Non-occlusive thrombi were microscopically observed rarely and only in animals surviving a sublethal infection. A fall in tissue plasminogen activator activity and a rise in plasminogen activator inhibitor activity highly correlated with a lethal outcome. Lethal infection with R. conorii is associated with primary endothelial cell injury resulting in decreased tissue plasminogen activator and increased plasminogen activator inhibitor.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:223170 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200223170
TITLE: Immunization with a **high molecular weight protein** (pmpG) from **Chlamydia** trachomatis confers heterotypic protection against infertility.
AUTHOR(S): Jackson, J. W. [Reprint author]; Maisonneuve, J.; Taylor, R. B. [Reprint author]; Tian, J. [Reprint author]; Yang, H. [Reprint author]; Harris, A. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Antex Biologics Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2001) Vol. 101, pp. 333. print.
Meeting Info.: 101st General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Orlando, FL, USA. May 20-24, 2001. American Society of Microbiology.
ISSN: 1060-2011.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 2002

AB A **high molecular weight** outer membrane **protein** (HMWP; a.k.a. pmpG) from C. trachomatis serovar L2 was PCR cloned in toto and expressed to high levels in E. coli (apprx15% insoluble **protein**). Recombinant HMWP was purified to >90% homogeneity using sequential detergent extractions and SDS-polyacrylamide preparative gel electrophoresis. HMWP was

evaluated for the ability to protect female C3H HeOuJ mice against C. trachomatis-induced infertility. Mice were administered 3-intranasal doses of 10ug HMWP plus 5ug of a modified form of the E. coli labile toxin (mLT) as a mucosal adjuvant. Approximately 14 days post-immunization, mice were subjected to a heterotypic bilateral serovar F intrauterine challenge (apprx5X105IFU/uterine horn). Mice immunized with mLT alone and subsequently challenged served as a negative control. Adjuvant immunized mice sham challenged with an uninfected McCoy cell lysate served as a positive fertility control. Approximately 30 days post-challenge females were mated and fertility rates monitored over apprx10 weeks. HMWP immunized mice exhibited obvious protection (p=0.089) against serovar F-induced infertility as judged by the number of reproductively competent animals (70%) compared to the negative control (30%). Litter number, the number of pups per litter, and 1st/2nd cycle gravid rates were comparable between HMWP protected animals and those in the positive control. Intranasal immunization elicited a variable anti-HMWP serum IgG titer but no IgA response. In contrast, a strong and uniform antigen-specific T-cell proliferative response was achieved. These results demonstrate that mucosal immunization with the C. trachomatis L2 HMWP confers heterotypic protection against serovar F-induced infertility.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:222764 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200222764
TITLE: A vaccine comprising a **high molecular weight protein** (PMPG) elicits a strong T-cell response and confers protection against infertility resulting from a **Chlamydia** trachomatis genital challenge.
AUTHOR(S): Maisonneuve, J.-F.; Taylor, R.; Tian, J.-H.; Harris, A.; Yang, H.-H.; Jackson, W. J.
SOURCE: International Journal of STD and AIDS, (2001) Vol. 12, No. Supplement 2, pp. 195. print.
Meeting Info.: International Congress of Sexually Transmitted Infections. Berlin, Germany. June 24-27, 2001. International Union Against Sexually Transmitted Infections; ISSTDR.
ISSN: 0956-4624.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 2002

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:176536 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200176536
TITLE: **Chlamydia**-specific scFv **antibody** binds host cell fibronectin.
AUTHOR(S): Kleba, B. J. [Reprint author]; Lindquist, E. A. [Reprint author]; Stephens, R. S. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2001) Vol. 101, pp. 99. print.
Meeting Info.: 101st General Meeting of the American

Society for Microbiology. Orlando, FL, USA. May 20-24, 2001. American Society for Microbiology.
ISSN: 1060-2011.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Mar 2002
Last Updated on STN: 6 Mar 2002

AB Despite the pervasiveness of disease much about **Chlamydia** virulence and pathogenesis remains unresolved. Of specific importance are the molecules on the surface of **Chlamydia** especially those required for binding and entry into host cells. We identified a single chain variable fragment (scFv) **antibody**, selected for its ability to bind C. trachomatis elementary bodies (EB), that also bound a **high molecular weight** (apprx230,000 m.w.) **protein** in immunoblots of purified EB and both infected and uninfected L929 cells. Fluorescent **antibody** staining showed that the scFv bound a **protein** localized at the surface of uninfected L929 cells. The pattern of staining suggested the antigen was part of the extracellular matrix. Immunoblots demonstrated that this scFv bound purified fibronectin. Further, a rabbit serum specific for fibronectin bound the **high molecular weight protein** in uninfected L929 cells and purified EB. Together, these results suggest that host cell fibronectin is associated with the surface of chlamydial EB. This may have implications for **Chlamydia** binding and entry into host cells.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001353571 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11207570
TITLE: **Chlamydia**-dependent biosynthesis of a heparan sulphate-like compound in eukaryotic cells.
AUTHOR: Rasmussen-Lathrop S J; Koshiyama K; Phillips N; Stephens R S
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Francis I. Proctor Foundation, University of California, San Francisco 94143, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI32943 (NIAID)
AI42156 (NIAID)
EY07757 (NEI)
SOURCE: Cellular microbiology, (2000 Apr) Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 137-44.
Journal code: 100883691. ISSN: 1462-5814.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200106
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 25 Jun 2001
Entered Medline: 21 Jun 2001

AB One hypothesis for the mechanism of chlamydial interaction with its eukaryotic host cell invokes a trimolecular mechanism, whereby a **Chlamydia**-derived glycosaminoglycan bridges a chlamydial acceptor molecule and a host receptor enabling attachment and invasion. We show that a heparan sulphate-specific monoclonal **antibody** specifically binds a glycosa-minoglycan localized to the surface of the chlamydial organism and effectively neutralizes infectivity of both C. trachomatis and C. pneumoniae. In addition to the ability of this **antibody** to neutralize infectivity,

direct visualization using immunofluorescence demonstrated staining of chlamydial organisms localized to the intracellular vacuole. The chlamydial-associated glycosaminoglycan was specifically labelled with [14C]-glucosamine, and the labelled compound was immunoprecipitated and resolved by gel electrophoresis. The chlamydial-associated glycosaminoglycan is a **high-molecular-weight** compound similar in size to heparin or heparan sulphate and was sensitive to cleavage by heparan sulphate lyase. These data demonstrate that a glucosamine-containing sulphated polysaccharide is produced within the intracellular vacuole containing chlamydiae and is a target for **antibody**-mediated neutralization of infectivity.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:304153 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100304153
TITLE: Hemostatic/fibrinolytic **protein** changes in C3H/HeN mice infected with Rickettsia conorii: A model for Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.
AUTHOR(S): Srikanth, S. [Reprint author]; Normolle, D. [Reprint author]; Walker, D. H.; Schmaier, A. H. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA
SOURCE: Blood, (November 16, 2000) Vol. 96, No. 11 Part 2, pp. 89b. print.
Meeting Info.: 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. San Francisco, California, USA. December 01-05, 2000. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB Investigations determined the changes in the hemostatic and fibrinolytic systems of C3H/HeN mice after infection with Rickettsia conorii, a model for Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Animals, treated with either a sublethal or lethal inoculum of R. conorii, were sacrificed at prescribed periods of time. There were little significant changes from baseline in the PT and APTT in the animals infected with the sublethal dose of R. conorii. Fibrinogen values of all infected mice increased in the first 100 h. Plasma FVIII:C levels increased significantly in the animals infected with the low dose of rickettsiae. Alternatively, there was a correlation between a significant rise in plasma FV:C activity and lethality. FVII:C levels were constants in both groups of animals; FXI:C levels initially dropped in the lethally infected animals, but then recovered. FXII:C, **high molecular weight** kininogen (HK) procoagulant, and prekallikrein (PK) amidolytic levels were unchanged in the sublethally infected animals. PK levels, but not HK or FXII levels, fell during the fatal course suggesting liver dysfunction. AT values significantly decreased in all animals studied suggesting that there is evidence for thrombin formation. Alternatively, plasminogen amidolytic levels were insensitive to change in both groups of animals. The most predictive parameters for overall outcome were tPA and PAI-1 values. A fall in tPA activity and a rise in PAI-1 activity highly correlated with a lethal outcome. Alternatively, a rise in tPA and a fall in PAI-1 highly correlated with recovery. These data

indicated that infection with R. conorii is associated with primary endothelial cell injury resulting in the most marked changes in the fibrinolytic system. The extent of change was prognostic of outcome. Mouse models of disease are feasible subjects to study the dynamics of hemostatic/fibrinolytic disorders.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-287659 [24] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-214855
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-084922
TITLE: New **Chlamydia protein** useful for treating conjunctivitis, urethritis and cervical cancer.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): JACKSON, J W; PACE, J L; JACKSON, W J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ANTE-N) ANTEX BIOLOGICS INC; (JACK-I) JACKSON J W; (PACE-I) PACE J L; (JACK-I) JACKSON W J
COUNTRY COUNT: 85
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9917741	A1	19990415	(199924)*	EN	139
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
ZA 9809012	A	19990630	(199931)		136
AU 9895988	A	19990427	(199936)		
EP 1019028	A1	20000719	(200036)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
BR 9813841	A	20001003	(200053)		
CN 1283108	A	20010207	(200129)		
HU 2000004639	A2	20010428	(200131)		
KR 2001030902	A	20010416	(200163)		
MX 2000003138	A1	20010101	(200166)		
JP 2001518489	W	20011016	(200176)		134
AU 752426	B	20020919	(200272)		
NZ 503763	A	20030131	(200319)		
US 6642023	B1	20031104	(200374)		
US 2004067524	A1	20040408	(200426)		
US 2004137005	A1	20040715	(200447)		
US 2005048557	A1	20050303	(200517)		
US 6887843	B1	20050503	(200530)		
MX 226951	B	20050328	(200568)		
IN 9802199	I4	20050304	(200629)	EN	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9917741	A1	WO 1998-US20737	19981001
ZA 9809012	A	ZA 1998-9012	19981002
AU 9895988	A	AU 1998-95988	19981001
EP 1019028	A1	EP 1998-949723	19981001
		WO 1998-US20737	19981001
BR 9813841	A	BR 1998-13841	19981001
		WO 1998-US20737	19981001

CN 1283108	A	CN 1998-811817	19981001
HU 2000004639	A2	WO 1998-US20737	19981001
		HU 2000-4639	19981001
KR 2001030902	A	KR 2000-703596	20000403
MX 2000003138	A1	MX 2000-3138	20000330
JP 2001518489	W	WO 1998-US20737	19981001
		JP 2000-514618	19981001
AU 752426	B	AU 1998-95988	19981001
NZ 503763	A	NZ 1998-503763	19981001
		WO 1998-US20737	19981001
US 6642023	B1 Div ex	US 1997-942596	19971002
		US 2000-612402	20000706
US 2004067524	A1 Div ex	US 1997-942596	19971002
	Div ex	US 2000-612402	20000706
		US 2003-701844	20031104
US 2004137005	A1 Cont of	US 1997-942596	19971002
		US 2004-766711	20040127
US 2005048557	A1 Cont of	US 1997-942596	19971002
	Cont of	WO 1998-US20737	19981001
	Div ex	US 2000-542520	20000403
		US 2004-931779	20040901
US 6887843	B1 CIP of	US 1997-942596	19971002
	Cont of	WO 1998-US20737	19981001
		US 2000-542520	20000403
MX 226951	B	WO 1998-US20737	19981001
		MX 2000-3138	20000330
IN 9802199	I4	IN 1998-CH2199	19981001

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9895988	A Based on	WO 9917741
EP 1019028	A1 Based on	WO 9917741
BR 9813841	A Based on	WO 9917741
HU 2000004639	A2 Based on	WO 9917741
JP 2001518489	W Based on	WO 9917741
AU 752426	B Previous Publ.	AU 9895988
	Based on	WO 9917741
NZ 503763	A Based on	WO 9917741
US 2004067524	A1 Div ex	US 6642023
MX 226951	B Based on	WO 9917741

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-942596 19971002; US
2000-612402 20000706; US
2003-701844 20031104; US
2004-766711 20040127; US
2000-542520 20000403; US
2004-931779 20040901

AN 1999-287659 [24] WPIDS

AB WO 9917741 A UPAB: 19990624

NOVELTY - An isolated **Chlamydia** species **high molecular weight (HMW) protein** (P1) having an apparent mol. weight of 105-115 kD as determined by SDS-PAGE, and fragments and analogs are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated nucleic acid molecule (NAM) encoding a **HMW protein** as in P1 or a fragment or an analog;

(2) an isolated NAM having a sequence selected from:

(a) a DNA sequence (I), (II) or (III) (4435, 3354 or 3324 nucleotides in length respectively, given in the specification) or a complementary sequence or fragment;

(b) a DNA sequence encoding a **HMW protein** having an amino acid sequence (IV), (V) or (VI) (1012, 1013 or 1013 amino acids in length respectively) or fragment;

(c) a DNA sequence encoding a deduced amino acid sequence (IV), (V) or (VI) or a complementary or degenerate sequence or fragment; and

(d) a nucleic acid sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the sequences as in (a)-(c);

(3) a recombinant expression vector adapted for transformation of a host comprising a NAM as in (1) or (2);

(4) a recombinant expression vector adapted for transformation of a host comprising a NAM as in (1) or (2) and expression sequence operatively coupled to the NAM for expression by the host of the **HMW protein** or a fragment or analog;

(5) a transformed host cell containing an expression vector as in (4);

(6) an isolated recombinant **protein** or fragment or analog producible by a transformed host as in (5);

(7) an immunogenic composition comprising at least one component selected from:

(a) an isolated **HMW protein** having an apparent mol. weight of 105-115 kD, as determined by SDS-PAGE, or a fragment or conservatively substituted analog;

(b) an isolated NAM encoding a **HMW protein** as in (a) or a fragment or analog;

(c) an isolated NAM having a sequence of (I), (II) or (III), the complementary sequence or a nucleic acid sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions or fragment;

(d) an isolated recombinant **protein** or fragment or analog producible in a transformed host comprising an expression vector comprising a NAM as in (b) or (c) and expression sequence operatively coupled to the NAM for expression by the host of the **HMW protein** or the fragment or analog;

(e) a recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence of (b) or (c) encoding a **HMW protein** or fragment or analog;

(f) a transformed cell comprising a vector of (e); and optionally an adjuvant, and a carrier or diluent, where the composition produces an immune response when administered to a host;

(8) an antigenic composition comprising at least one component selected from (a)-(f) as in (7);

(9) a method of producing an immune response in an animal by administering the immunogenic composition of (7) or the antigenic composition of (8);

(10) antisera raised against an antigenic composition as in (8) or the immunogenic composition as in (7);

(11) **antibodies** present in the antisera as in (9) that specifically bind a **HMW protein** or a fragment or analog;

(12) a diagnostic kit for detecting **antibodies** to **Chlamydia** comprising a **HMW protein** as in (P1), optionally the NAM of (2), an antigenic composition as in (8), an immunogenic composition as in (7), optionally the antisera of (10), optionally the vector of (4), optionally the transformed cell of (5) and/or the **antibodies** of (11);

(13) a diagnostic kit for detecting the presence of **Chlamydia** comprising **antibodies** as in (10), a container for contacting the **antibodies** with a test sample

suspected of having the **Chlamydia** and reagent for detecting or measuring **Chlamydia**:anti-**Chlamydia** **antibody** immunocomplexes formed between the **antibodies** and the Chamydia;

(14) a vaccine composition comprising at least one component selected from (a)-(f) as in (7) or **antibodies** that specifically bind the component of (a)-(f);

(15) a diagnostic kit for determining the presence of nucleic acid encoding a **HMW protein** or fragment or analog in a sample, comprising:

(a) a NAM as in (1) or (2) or any fragment or complement;

(b) a means for contacting the nucleic acid with the sample to produce duplexes comprising the NAM and any nucleic acid encoding the **HMW protein** in the sample, and specifically hybridizable with it; and

(c) a means for determining the production of duplexes;

(16) a method for detecting anti-Chlamydia antibodies comprising:

(a) contacting a sample with the HMW protein as in (P1), an antigenic composition as in (8) or an immunogenic composition as in (7), in the presence of the antibodies to form Chlamydia antigen:anti-Chlamydia antibody immunocomplexes; and

(b) either detecting or measuring the presence of the immunocomplexes formed during step (a) as an indication of the presence of anti-Chlamydia antibodies in a test sample;

(17) a method for detecting Chlamydia in a test sample comprises:

(a) contacting a test sample with the antibodies of (11) to form Chlamydia antigen:anti-Chlamydia antibody immunocomplexes; and

(b) either detecting or measuring the presence of the immunocomplexes formed during step (a) as an indication of the presence of anti-Chlamydia antibodies in a test sample; and

(18) a method for determining the presence of nucleic acid encoding a HMW protein or a fragment or analogue comprising:

(a) contacting a sample with the NAM or any fragment or its complement to produce duplexes comprising the NAM and any NAM encoding the HMW protein in the sample and specifically hybridizable with it; and

(b) determining the production of duplexes.

USE - The HMW proteins and NAMs can be used for preventing, treating or ameliorating a disorder related to Chlamydia e.g. bacterial infection, conjunctivitis, urethritis, lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), cervicitis, epididymitis, endometritis, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), salpingitis, tubal occlusion, infertility, cervical cancer, arteriosclerosis and atherosclerosis (claimed). The products can also be used for detection and diagnosis.

Dwg.0/7

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:210929 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800210929
TITLE: Molecular cloning and sequencing of three granulocytic Ehrlichia genes encoding **high-molecular-weight** immunoreactive **proteins.**
AUTHOR(S): Storey, James R.; Doros-Richert, Linda A.; Gingrich-Baker, Cindy; Munroe, Kenneth; Mather, Thomas N.; Coughlin, Richard T.; Beltz, Gerald A.; Murphy, Cheryl I. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Aquila Biopharmaceuticals, 365 Plantation St., Worcester, MA 01605, USA

SOURCE: Infection and Immunity, (April, 1998) Vol. 66, No. 4, pp. 1356-1363. print.
CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: Genbank-AF20521; Genbank-AF20522; Genbank-AF20523
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 May 1998
Last Updated on STN: 11 May 1998

AB Granulocytic Ehrlichia was isolated from canine blood obtained from animals challenged with field-collected Ixodes scapularis and propagated in HL60 cells. PCR primers specific for the 16S ribosomal DNA (rDNA) of the Ehrlichia genogroup comprising E. equi, E. phagocytophila, and the agent of human granulocytic ehrlichiosis (HGE) amplified DNA from extracts of these cells. Sequence analysis of this amplified DNA revealed that it is identical to the 16S rDNA sequence of the HGE agent. A genomic library was constructed with DNA from granulocytic Ehrlichia and screened with pooled sera from tick-challenged, granulocytic Ehrlichia-infected dogs. Several clones were isolated and sequenced. Three complete genes encoding **proteins** with apparent molecular masses of 100, 130, and 160 kDa were found. The recombinant **proteins** reacted with convalescent-phase sera from dogs and human patients recovering from HGE. This approach will be useful for identifying candidate diagnostic and vaccine antigens for granulocytic ehrlichiosis and aid in the classification of genogroup members.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:661064 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 114VH
TITLE: Helicobacter pylori seropositivity and coronary heart disease incidence
AUTHOR: Folsom A R (Reprint); Nieto F J; Sorlie P; Chambless L E; Graham D Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Minnesota, Sch Publ Hlth, Div Epidemiol, Suite 300, 1300 S 2nd St, Minneapolis, MN 55454 USA (Reprint); Univ Minnesota, Sch Publ Hlth, Div Epidemiol, Minneapolis, MN 55454 USA; Johns Hopkins Univ, Sch Hyg & Publ Hlth, Baltimore, MD USA; NHLBI, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; Collaborat Studies Coordinating Ctr, Chapel Hill, NC USA; Baylor Coll Med, Vet Affairs Med Ctr, Dept Med, Houston, TX 77030 USA
Corporate Author: Atherosclerois Risk Communities
Study Investiga
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: CIRCULATION, (1 SEP 1998) Vol. 98, No. 9, pp. 845-850. ISSN: 0009-7322.
PUBLISHER: LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, 530 WALNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3621 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 47
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1998
Last Updated on STN: 1998
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Background-Several epidemiological and clinical reports have suggested seropositivity for Helicobacter pylori may be a risk factor for coronary heart disease. However, there has been no prospective study of this association involving an ethnically diverse sample of

middle-aged men and women.

Methods and Results-Using a prospective, case-cohort design, we determined H pylori seropositivity in relation to coronary heart disease incidence over a median follow-up period of 3.3 years among middle-aged men and women. There were 217 incident coronary heart disease cases and a cohort sample of 498. We determined H pylori **antibody** status by measuring IgG **antibody** to the **high-molecular-weight** cell-associated **proteins** of H pylori using a sensitive and specific ELISA. The prevalence of H pylori seropositivity was higher in blacks than whites, in those with less than high school education, in those with lower plasma pyridoxal 5'-phosphate and higher homocyst(e)ine concentrations, in those who did not use vitamin supplements, in those with higher fibrinogen levels, and in those seropositive for cytomegalovirus and herpes simplex type I (all $P<0.05$). The age-, sex-, race-, and field center-adjusted hazard ratio of coronary heart disease for H pylori seropositivity was 1.03 (95% CI=0.68 to 1.57). After adjustment for other risk factors, including fibrinogen, cytomegalovirus seropositivity, and herpes simplex type I seropositivity, the hazard ratio was 0.85 (95% CI=0.43 to 1.69), H pylori seropositivity also was not associated with increased mean intima-media thickness of the carotid artery, a measure of subclinical atherosclerosis,

Conclusions-H pylori infection is probably not an important contributor to clinical coronary heart disease events.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998190321 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9529524
TITLE: The Sinorhizobium meliloti MucR **protein**, which is essential for the production of **high-molecular-weight** succinoglycan exopolysaccharide, binds to short DNA regions upstream of exoH and exoY.
AUTHOR: Bertram-Drogatz P A; Quester I; Becker A; Puhler A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universitat Bielefeld, Biologie VI (Genetik), Germany.
SOURCE: Molecular & general genetics : MGG, (1998 Feb) Vol. 257, No. 4, pp. 433-41.
Journal code: 0125036. ISSN: 0026-8925.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199804
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Apr 1998
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
Entered Medline: 23 Apr 1998

AB Sinorhizobium meliloti (Rhizobium meliloti) is able to produce two different exopolysaccharides, succinoglycan and galactoglucan. Mutations in the mucR gene of S. meliloti result in the stimulation of galactoglucan synthesis, while the type of succinoglycan produced is modified. In culture supernatants of a mucR mutant, low-molecular-weight succinoglycan is present, whereas no **high-molecular-weight** succinoglycan could be detected. The biosynthesis of succinoglycan is directed by the products of the exo gene cluster. Two DNA fragments from this cluster, one located in front of the exoH gene and one in the intergenic region between the divergently transcribed genes exoX and exoY, were shown to represent effective binding sites for MucR. Whereas the latter binding site contains an inverted repeat motif, the former does not. However, the

binding of MucR did not strongly modify the transcription of the exo genes involved. In the mucR mutant the expression levels of exoH-lacZ and exoX-lacZ transcriptional fusions were found to be increased 1.5- and 1.7-fold, respectively. On the other hand, the expression level of an exoY-lacZ transcriptional fusion was found to be 1.5-fold lower in the mucR mutant than in the wild-type background. Comparison of the DNA sequences of MucR-binding sites provides insight into the structural requirements for binding of MucR.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:484928 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598499228
TITLE: Serologic response to rickettsial antigens in patients with Astrakhan fever.
AUTHOR(S): Eremeeva, Marina E.; Balayeva, Natalia M.; Ignatovich, Valentina F.; Raoult, Didier [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite des Rickettsies, CNRS, EP J 0054, Fac. de Medeccine, 27 Boulevard Jean Moulin, F-13385 Marsaille-5, France
SOURCE: European Journal of Epidemiology, (1995) Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 383-387.
CODEN: EJEPE8. ISSN: 0393-2990.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Nov 1995
Last Updated on STN: 9 Nov 1995

AB Astrakhan fever is a new spotted fever group (SFG) rickettsiosis. Sera of patients with Astrakhan fever have been examined by microimmunofluorescense and western immunoblotting to determine the serologic responses to the Astrakhan strain and to R. conorii M-1 strain and the Israelian isolate of SFG rickettsiae. The serologic response to specific rickettsial agent and to Israelian isolate has been found to be similar, but was different of that to R. conorii. Immunoglobulin G (IgG) and IgM **antibodies** were detected in most sera and were directed against the lipopolysaccharide. Only one of tested sera contained IgG **antibodies** which also recognized **high molecular weight proteins.**

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:335933 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199090043952; BA90:43952
TITLE: ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A TREPONEMA-PALLIDUM MAJOR 60-KILODALTON **PROTEIN** RESEMBLING THE GRO-EL **PROTEIN** OF ESCHERICHIA-COLI.
AUTHOR(S): HOUSTON L S [Reprint author]; COOK R G; NORRIS S J
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP PATHOL LAB MED, UNIV TEXAS MEDICAL SCHOOL HOUSTON, HOUSTON, TEX 77025, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology, (1990) Vol. 172, No. 6, pp. 2862-2870.
CODEN: JOBAAY. ISSN: 0021-9193.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jul 1990
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jul 1990

AB A native structure containing the major 60-kilodalton common antigen **polypeptide** (designated TpN60) was isolated from Treponema

pallidum subsp. pallidum (Nichols strain) through a combination of differential centrifugation and sucrose density gradient sedimentation. Gel filtration chromatography indicated that this structure is a **high-molecular-weight** homo-oligomer of TpN60. Antisera to TpN60 reacted with the groEL **polypeptide** of Escherichia coli, as determined by immunoperoxidase staining of two-dimensional electroblots. Electron microscopy of the isolated complex revealed a ringlike structure with a diameter of approximately 16 nm which was very similar in appearance to the groEL **protein.** Comparison of the N-terminal amino acid sequence of TpN60 with the deduced sequences of the E. coli groEL **protein**, related chaperonin **proteins** from mycobacteria and Coxiella burnetti, the hsp60 **protein** of Saccharomyces cerevisae, the wheat ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase-oxygenase-subunit-binding **protein** (α subunit), and the human P1 mitochondrial **protein** indicated sequence identity at 8 of 22 to 10 of 22 residues (36 to 45% identity). We conclude that the oligomer of TpN60 is homologous to the groEL **protein** and related chaperonins found in a wide variety of procaryotes and eucaryotes and thus may represent a heat shock **protein** involved in **protein** folding and assembly.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:449349 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198988097621; BA88:97621
TITLE: LINE BLOT AND WESTERN BLOT IMMUNOASSAYS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF MEDITERRANEAN SPOTTED FEVER.
AUTHOR(S): RAOULT D [Reprint author]; DASCH G A
CORPORATE SOURCE: RICKETTISAL DIS DIV, INFECT DIS DEP, NAVAL MED RES INST, BETHESDA, MD 20814-5055, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (1989) Vol. 27, No. 9, pp. 2073-2079.
CODEN: JCMIDW. ISSN: 0095-1137.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Oct 1989
Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 1989

AB The line blot, a new immunoassay in which antigens are placed on nitrocellulose as narrow lines, was evaluated for its sensitivity and specificity relative to the microimmunofluorescence assay for the diagnosis of Mediterranean spotted fever (MSF). The line blot assay was only slightly less sensitive and less specific than the microimmunofluorescence assay for detection of immunoglobulin M (IgG) or in 100 serum specimens from 42 patients with MSF. No line blot reactions were observed among 50 control serum specimens from febrile patients with other illnesses. The line blot assay was largely group reactive for spotted fever rickettsiae, but 26% of the positive serum specimens also cross-reacted by IgM with Rickettsia typhi. Western immunoblotting was used to characterize the antigenic components recognized by 19 MSF serum specimens. For both IgM and IgG, lipopolysaccharide was the cross-reactive group antigen, whereas the **high-molecular-weight** species-specific **protein** antigens (SPAs) were the only reactive **proteins.** Relative to the other nine rickettsiae, Rickettsia bellii was unique both in exhibiting no SPA reactions and in having a lipopolysaccharide with a predominantly **high-molecular-weight** distribution. Although most of the

19 MSF serum specimens examined by Western blotting exhibited preferential reactivity to SPAs of two strains of R. conorii and weaker reactions to the other rickettsiae, 2 serum specimens exhibited SPA reactions consistent with typhus infections. In comparison with other assays, the line blot and Western blot immunoassays have advantages which may permit an improvement in the general availability and commercialization of assays for the serodiagnosis of rickettsial infections.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:126440 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198783065501; BA83:65501
TITLE: ANALYSIS OF T-CELL-DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT ANTIGENS OF RICKETTSIA-CONORII WITH MONOCLONAL **ANTIBODIES.**
AUTHOR(S): FENG H M [Reprint author]; WALKER D H; WANG J G
CORPORATE SOURCE: INFECTIOUS PATHOGENESIS LAB, DEP OF PATHOL, UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA 27514, USA
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity, (1987) Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 7-15.
CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Mar 1987
Last Updated on STN: 7 Mar 1987

AB Four monoclonal **antibodies** from euthymic mice and two monoclonal **antibodies** from athymic mice were directed against antigens of Rickettisa conorii, as shown by both indirect immunofluorescence and an enzyme immunoassay. There was extensive cross-reactivity with other spotted fever group rickettsiae. Euthymic monoclonal **antibodies** 3-2 and 9-2 (immunoglobulin G2a [IgG2a]) and 27-10 (IgG1) distinctly outlined the acetone-fixed rickettsial surface, as determined by indirect immunofluorescence; only monoclonal **antibody** 3-2 reacted with the intact rickettsial surface, as determined by colloidal gold-**protein** A negative-stain electron microscopy. Athymic monoclonal **antibodies** 32-2 and 35-3 (IgM) and euthymic monoclonal **antibody** 31-15 (IgG3) all demonstrated an irregular, extrarickettsial morphology, as determined by immunofluoresence, and ultrastructural cell wall blebs that were readily shed from the rickettsial surface. Monoclonal **antibody** 3-2, the only **antibody** to confer protection in lethally challenged mice, reacted with a **high-molecular-weight protein** in Western immunoblots. Monoclonal **antibodies** 31-15, 32-2, and 35-2 reacted with a "ladder" of proteinase K-resistant, lipopolysaccharidelike antigens. None of the monoclonal **antibodies** stabilized the ultrastructural rickettsial slime layer, but both athymic and euthymic polyclonal **antibodies** to R. conorii did. This is, to the best of our knowledge, the first report of the production of monoclonal **antibodies** tO R. conorii and their use for antigenic analysis.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:214125 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198681105425; BA81:105425
TITLE: CHARACTERIZATION OF **POLYPEPTIDES** IN RICKETTSIA-TSUTSUGAMUSHI EFFECT OF PREPARATIVE

CONDITIONS ON MIGRATION OF **POLYPEPTIDES** IN POLYACRYLAMIDE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS.

AUTHOR(S): URAKAMI H [Reprint author]; OHASHI N; TSURUHARA T; TAMURA A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP MICROBIOL, NIIGATA COLL PHARMACY, NIIGATA CITY, NIIGATA 950-21, JAPAN

SOURCE: Infection and Immunity, (1986) Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 948-952.
CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 May 1986
Last Updated on STN: 28 May 1986

AB The **polypeptide** compositions and antigenic components of Rickettsia tsutsugamushi were analyzed by modifying the solubilization conditions prior to polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and by using monoclonal **antibodies** in immunoblotting experiments. Several **polypeptides** were converted to larger or smaller molecules by using various conditions for rickettsial sample preparation. Solubilization of a sample in 2-mercaptoethanol-containing buffer resulted in conversion of **high-molecular-weight polypeptides** to smaller **polypeptides** and conversion of some of the 43-kilodalton (43K) **polypeptide** to a 46K **polypeptide.** The heat modifiability of selected **polypeptides** was shown by heating samples at 100°C. A major **polypeptide** on the rickettsial surface which showed strain-specific antigenicity appeared at the 43K position in samples solubilized at 37° C but moved to the 56K position after samples were heated at 100° C. Immunoblotting with an anti-56K **polypeptide** monoclonal **antibody** demonstrated that the reactive antigens existed predominantly as the higher-molecular-weight **polypeptides.** These **polypeptides** were converted to 43K **polypeptides** at 37° C or the 56K **polypeptides** at 100° C by cleavage of disulfide linkages with 2-mercaptoethanol treatment.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:221246 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198681112546; BA81:112546

TITLE: IDENTIFICATION OF ANTIGENS OF TWO ISOLATES OF ANAPLASMA-MARGINALE USING A WESTERN BLOT TECHNIQUE.

AUTHOR(S): ADAMS J H [Reprint author]; SMITH R D; KUHLENSCHMIDT M S
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP VET PATHOBIOL, COLL VET MED, UNIV ILL, 2001 S LINCOLN, URBANA, IL 61801, USA

SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research, (1986) Vol. 47, No. 3, pp. 501-506.
CODEN: AJVRAH. ISSN: 0002-9645.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 May 1986
Last Updated on STN: 28 May 1986

AB Antigens of the Illinois (IAM) and Florida (FAM) isolates of Anaplasma marginale were analyzed, using the western blot technique and antiserum for A. marginale-infected calves. Crude antigens were prepared from the parasitemic blood of each. Antiserum was collected

after the primary and recrudescent parasitemias. Antigens were separated, using sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Antigens were then transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes and exposed to test sera. **Antibodies** attached to the membrane-bound antigens were detected, using an avidin/biotin peroxidase assay and biotinylated rabbit anti-goat immunoglobulin G. Antigens detected were of a **high molecular weight** group (108 to 91 kilodaltons [kd]) or of a low molecular weight group (47 to 27 kd). The IAM antigens were 100 kd, 96 kd, 47 kd, 38 to 43 kd, and 27 kd; these antigens were detected, using anti-IAM and anti-FAM **antibodies**, but the anti-FAM **antibodies** had a strong reaction to only the 100-kd and 38- to 43-kd antigens of IAM. The FAM antigens were 108 kd, 91 kd, 47 kd, 38 to 43 kd, and 27 kd; these antigens were detected, using anti-FAM **antibodies** and, except the 91 kd antigen, anti-IAM **antibodies.** Because the 91-kd antigen was detected only in the FAM antigen and detected only by sera from FAM-infected calves, this isolate-specific antigen may be associated with the ability of FAM to induce disease in an IAM-immune animal. Sheep anti-A ovis **antibodies** reacted only to the 38- to 43-kd antigens of each isolate, indicating that these antigens may be genus-specific. The **high molecular weight** antigens 108 kd, 100 kd, and 96 kd may be species-specific because they were detected when using their respective heterologous antisera but were not detected when using the anti-A ovis antisera. These genus-, species-, and isolate-specific antigens may be a basis for strain differentiation of Anaplasma isolates.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:250476 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198477083460; BA77:83460
TITLE: MONO CLONAL **ANTIBODIES** DISTINGUISH PHASE VARIANTS OF COXIELLA-BURNETII.
AUTHOR(S): WILLIAMS J C [Reprint author]; JOHNSTON M R; PEACOCK M G; THOMAS L A; STEWART S; PORTIS J L
CORPORATE SOURCE: US ARMY MED RES INST INFECTIOUS DISEASES, AEROBIOL DIV, FREDERICK, MD 21701, USA
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity, (1984) Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 421-428.
CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AB Monoclonal **antibodies** (**MAb**) directed against phase I and II variants of C. burnetii were produced by fusing myeloma SP2/0-AG 14 cells with spleen cells from mice immunized with the CHCl3-methanol extraction residue of phase I whole cells. Two hybridoma clones which distinguished the phase variants by microimmunofluorescence assay [MIFA] were isolated and characterized. The **MAb** showing specificity for phase I cells (MAbI-1, IgG, subclass 3κ) reacted with the hot phenol-H2O extract of phase I C. burnetii in immunodiffusion and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays [ELISA]. MAbI-1 reacted with **high-MW** components from phase I phenol-H2O extract and whole cell in an immunoblot assay. Specificity of MAbI-1 for a carbohydrate epitope in the phenol-H2O extract was demonstrated by periodic acid inactivation of binding by a competitive ELISA. Phase I antigenic sites were apparently well represented on the surface of cells as demonstrated by complete fluorescence and microagglutination. The **MAb** showing

specificity for phase II cells (MAbII-1, IgG, subclass 2bκ) reacted with whole cells in the MIFA, microagglutination test, complement fixation test and the ELISA. MAbII-1 reacted specifically with a 29,500 dalton surface **protein** as demonstrated by immunoprecipitation of 125I-surface-labeled cells. Although MAbII-1 reacted with detergent-solubilized **protein**, it did not react with sodium-dodecyl sulfate-denatured **protein** by immunoblot assay. This **protein** was not exposed on the surface of phase I cell, but CHCl3-methanol extraction of phase I cells exposed the phase II epitope.

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:41:28 ON 26 MAY 2006
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 25 May 2006 (20060525/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 May 2006 (20060525/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7051370
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006112473
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 25 May 2006 (20060525/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 25 May 2006 (20060525/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2006

L7 2084 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON CHLAMYDIA(S)(PROTEIN OR POLYPROTEIN OR POLYPEPTIDE OR PEPTIDE)
L8 53 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L7(S)(HMW OR HIGH(W)(MW OR (MOL OR MOLECUL?)(W)(WT OR WEIGH?)))
L9 6 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L8(S)(MOAB OR MAB OR ANTIBOD?)

L7 2084 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON CHLAMYDIA(S)(PROTEIN OR POLYPROTEIN OR POLYPEPTIDE OR PEPTIDE)
L8 53 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L7(S)(HMW OR HIGH(W)(MW OR (MOL OR MOLECUL?)(W)(WT OR WEIGH?)))
L10 51 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L8(L)(MOAB OR MAB OR ANTIBOD?)
L11 35 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L10(L)(HYBRIDIZ? OR HYBRIDIS?)
L12 35 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L11(L)(DNA OR NUCLEIC OR DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC OR DEOXY RIBONUCLEIC)

L13 35 S L9 OR L12

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:41201 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for tailoring the immune response to an antigen or immunogen
INVENTOR(S): Yang, Kejian, Northborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Whalen, Barbara J., Shrewsbury, MA, UNITED STATES
Kislauskis, Edward H., Medway, MA, UNITED STATES
Guberski, Dennis L., Rutland, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biomedical Research Models, Inc., Worcester, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
Oral Vaccine Technologies , Inc,, Las Vegas, NV, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006035853	A1	20060216

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2005-32487 A1 20050107 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2004-534923P	20040107 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE IP GROUP, ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2596
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods and reagents for immunizing animals to elicit specific cellular and humoral immune-responses against specific antigens, such as viral antigens, including HBsAg antigen. The invention provides methods of using specifically prepared immunogen in fresh or lyophilized liposome, proper routes of administration of the immunogen, proper doses of the immunogen, and specific combinations of heterologous immunization including DNA priming in one administration route followed by liposome-mediated protein antigen boost in a different route to tailor the immune responses in respects of enhancing cell mediated immune response, cytokine secretion, humoral immune response, immune protection and selective skewing of T helper responses to be Th1, Th2, or a mixed or balanced Th response.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:158920 USPATFULL
TITLE: Medical treatment
INVENTOR(S): Bodmer, Mark William, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Pascal Briend, Emmanuel Cyrille, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Champion, Brian Robert, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Lennard, Andrew Christopher, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Mckenzie, Grahame James, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Ragno, Silvia, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Tugal, Tamara, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Young, Lesley Lynn, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005137130	A1	20050623
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-845834	A1	20040514 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2002-GB5137, filed on 13 Nov 2002, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2001-27267	20011114
	GB 2002-20849	20020907
	GB 2002-20913	20020910
	WO 2002-GB4390	20020927

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG, 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH

FL., NEW YORK, NY, 10151, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 133
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 34 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 9014
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An inhibitor of the Notch signalling pathway is provided for use as an immunostimulant, for example as a vaccine adjuvant.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:107301 USPATFULL
TITLE: Chlamydia protein, gene sequence and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, W. James, Marriottsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Pace, John L., San Anselmo, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antex Biologics, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6887843	B1	20050503
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-542520		20000403 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-US20737, filed on 1 Oct 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-942596, filed on 2 Oct 1997, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kunz, Gary
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Turner, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Naber, John M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3835
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A **high molecular weight** ("**HMW** ") **protein** of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and **antibodies** that specifically bind the **HMW protein** are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the **HMW protein**, a fragment thereof, or an **antibody** that specifically binds the **HMW protein** or a **protein** thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the **HMW protein** or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:56642 USPATFULL
TITLE: Chlamydia protein, gene sequence and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, W. James, Marriottsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Pace, John L., San Anselmo, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2005048557 A1 20050303
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2004-931779 A1 20040901 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-542520, filed on 3 Apr 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-US20737, filed on 1 Oct 1998, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-942596, filed on 2 Oct 1997, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOSTER, SWIFT, COLLINS & SMITH, P.C., 313 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, LANSING, MI, 48933
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3989
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A **high molecular weight** ("**HMW** ") **protein** of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and **antibodies** that specifically bind the **HMW protein** are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the **HMW protein**, a fragment thereof, or an **antibody** that specifically binds the **HMW protein** or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the **HMW protein** or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:44506 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel compositions
INVENTOR(S): Catchpole, Ian, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005038239	A1	20050217	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-480424	A1	20040614	(10)
	WO 2002-GB2728		20020614	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2001-14719	20010615

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION, CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY-US, UW2220, P. O. BOX 1539, KING OF PRUSSIA, PA, 19406-0939
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 28 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2757
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to compositions comprising DNA attached to one or more functional moities via a locked nucleic acid oligonucleotide. In particular the present invention provides compositions comprising a plasmid containing a gene encoding a protein of interest, wherein said plasmid may be introduced to a tissue or cell and the gene expressed, complexed to the locked

nucleic acid functional moiety

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:320925 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Dynamic action reference tools			
INVENTOR(S):	Roberts, Radclyffe L., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES De Figuereido, Paul, Kenmore, WA, UNITED STATES			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004253578	A1	20041216	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-474298	A1	20040720	(10)
	WO 2002-US10566		20020402	
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-281133P		20010402	(60)
	US 2001-281342P		20010403	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST ST, NEW YORK, NY, 10017			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	41			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	7518			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides Dynamic Action Reference Tools, or DARTs, and methods of making and using DARTS. DARTs can be used, for example, for the isolation and analysis of nucleic acids, polypeptides, and the like, for regulating biological activities and investigating inter-molecular interactions, and the like. A DART is a molecule that includes a Molecular Shaft covalently linked to a Linkage Polypeptide that is covalently linked to a Molecular Point. DARTs, and DART libraries, can be formed and manipulated in vivo or in vitro. DARTs can be purified, and portions of DARTs can be exchanged with portions of other DARTs.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:177841 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Chlamydia protein, sequence and uses thereof			
INVENTOR(S):	Jackson, W. James, Mariottsville, MD, UNITED STATES Pace, John L., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Antex Biologics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004137005	A1	20040715	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-766711	A1	20040127	(10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-942596, filed on 2 Oct 1997, PENDING			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST ST, NEW YORK, NY, 10017			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	26			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Page(s)			

LINE COUNT: 2389
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A **high molecular weight** ("**HMW** ") **protein** of **chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and **antibodies** that specifically bind the **HMW protein** are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same, Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the **HMW protein**, a fragment thereof, or an **antibody** that specifically binds the **HMW protein** or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the **HMW protein** or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:164874 USPATFULL
TITLE: Hedgehog
INVENTOR(S): Lamb, Jonathan Robert, Edinburgh, UNITED KINGDOM
Hoyne, Gerard Francis, Canberra, AUSTRALIA
Dallman, Margaret Jane, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Champion, Brian Robert, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004126359	A1	20040701
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-682230	A1	20031009 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2002-GB1666, filed on 9 Apr 2002, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2001-8873	20010409
	GB 2001-8872	20010409

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG, 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL., NEW YORK, NY, 10151
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4955
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Provided is a method of modulating T-cell activation, proliferation or apoptosis by contacting T-cells with a modulator of a Hedgehog signalling pathway or a modulator of a pathway which is a target of the Hedgehog signaling pathway.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:88554 USPATFULL
TITLE: Chlamydia protein, gene sequence and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, W. James, Marriottsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Pace, John L., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antex Biologics Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2004067524 A1 20040408
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-701844 A1 20031104 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-612402, filed on 6 Jul 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6642023 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-942596, filed on 2 Oct 1997, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3561
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A **high molecular weight** ("**HMW** ") **protein** of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and **antibodies** that specifically bind the **HMW protein** are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the **HMW protein**, a fragment thereof, or an **antibody** that specifically binds the **HMW protein** or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the **HMW protein** or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:50419 USPATFULL
TITLE: Chlamydia pmp proteins, gene sequences and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, W. James, Marriottsville, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004037846	A1	20040226	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-398248	A1	20030801	(10)
	WO 2001-US30345		20010928	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PENNIE AND EDMONDS, 1155 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100362711
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 57
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5135
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention discloses the Chlamydia PMPE and PMPI polypeptide, polypeptides derived therefrp, (PMP-derived polypeptides), nucleotide sequences encoding said polypeptides, antibodies that specifically bind the PMP polypeptides and PMP-derived polypeptides and T-cells specific for PMP polypeptides and PMP-derived polypeptides. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, including immunogenic compositions, e.g., vaccines, comprising PMP polypeptides or PMP-derived polypeptides or antibodies thereto. The invention additionally discloses methods of inducing in animals an immune response to Chlamydia cells, Chlamydia elementary bodies, and/or cells expressing Chlamydial proteins, e.g., cell infected with Chlamydia.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:7465 USPATFULL
TITLE: Poroplasts
INVENTOR(S): Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Giacalone, Matthew, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004005700	A1	20040108	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157339	A1	20020528	(10)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18539
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnostic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:330124 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicell-based screening for compounds and proteins that modulate the activity of signalling proteins
INVENTOR(S): Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003232335	A1	20031218	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157317	A1	20020528	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18564
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:318700 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antibodies to native conformations of membrane proteins
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003224444	A1	20031204
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157491	A1	20020528 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18559
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:318625 USPATFULL
TITLE: Reverse screening and target identification with minicells
INVENTOR(S): Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Gerhart, William, La Mesa, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003224369	A1	20031204
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157171	A1	20020528 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18610
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and

agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:312291 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Minicell-based bioremediation		
INVENTOR(S):	Segall, Anca M., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES		
	Klepper, Robert, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003219888	A1	20031127
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157418	A1	20020528 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING		
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)	
	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	18632		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:311814 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Methods of making pharmaceutical compositions with minicells		
INVENTOR(S):	Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES		
	Klepper, Robert, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003219408	A1	20031127
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157320	A1	20020528 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING		
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)	
	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18632
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:300375 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicell-based delivery agents
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Klepper, Robert, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003211599	A1	20031113
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157106	A1	20020528 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)
	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18671
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:299865 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicell-based selective absorption
INVENTOR(S): Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003211086	A1	20031113
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157073	A1	20020528 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-295566P	20010605 (60)
	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18553
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 19 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:294815 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions with minicells
INVENTOR(S): Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Klepper, Robert, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003207833	A1	20031106	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-156811	A1	20020528	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18585
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 20 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:291103 USPATFULL
TITLE: Chlamydia protein, gene sequence and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, W. James, Marriottsville, MD, United States
Pace, John L., Germantown, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antex Biologics, Inc, Gaithersburg, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6642023	B1	20031104	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-612402		20000706	(9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1997-942596, filed on 2 Oct 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kunz, Gary
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Turner, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3504
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A **high molecular weight** ("**HMW** ") **protein** of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and **antibodies** that specifically bind the **HMW protein** are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the **HMW protein**, a fragment thereof, or an **antibody** that specifically binds the **HMW protein** or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the **HMW protein** or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 21 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:288723 USPATFULL
TITLE: Conjugated minicells
INVENTOR(S): Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Klepper, Robert, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003203481	A1	20031030	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157213	A1	20020528	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18551
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 22 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:288653 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of minicell-based delivery
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

Klepper, Robert, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003203411	A1	20031030
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-156792	A1	20020528 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-295566P	20010605 (60)
	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18582
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 23 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:288179 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicell-based diagnostics
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Klepper, Robert, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003202937	A1	20031030
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157178	A1	20020528 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-295566P	20010605 (60)
	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18527
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 24 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:282746 USPATFULL
TITLE: Membrane to membrane delivery
INVENTOR(S): Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003199089	A1	20031023
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157318	A1	20020528 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-295566P	20010605 (60)
	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18530
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 25 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:282745 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicell-based gene therapy
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003199088	A1	20031023
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-156902	A1	20020528 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-295566P	20010605 (60)
	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15300
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 26 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:282662 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solid supports with minicells
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger, Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Klepper, Robert, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003199005	A1	20031023
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157166	A1	20020528 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)
	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18494
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 27 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:282653 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicell libraries
INVENTOR(S): Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Gerhart, William, La Mesa, CA, UNITED STATES
Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003198996	A1	20031023
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157147	A1	20020528 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)
	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18482
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 28 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:282652 USPATFULL
TITLE: Forward screening with minicells
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Gerhart, William, La Mesa, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003198995	A1	20031023
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-156831	A1	20020528 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)
	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18533
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnostic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 29 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:276773 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicell compositions and methods
INVENTOR(S): Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003194798	A1	20031016
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-154951	A1	20020524 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)

	US 2002-359843P 20020225 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	18583

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 30 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:276689 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Minicell-based transformation		
INVENTOR(S):	Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003194714	A1	20031016
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157299	A1	20020528 (10)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-295566P		20010605 (60)
	US 2002-359843P		20020225 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	18595		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 31 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:271146 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Minicell-producing parent cells		
INVENTOR(S):	Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES Segall, Anca M., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003190749	A1	20031009

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-157215 A1 20020528 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)
	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18577
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 32 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:271080 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicell-based rational drug design
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003190683	A1	20031009
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157302	A1	20020528 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)
	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18539
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 33 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:270998 USPATFULL
TITLE: Target display on minicells

INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Surber, Mark W., Coronada, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003190601	A1	20031009
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157096	A1	20020528 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)
	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18581
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 34 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:238122 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicell-based transfection
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003166279	A1	20030904
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157391	A1	20020528 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-154951, filed on 24 May 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359843P	20020225 (60)
	US 2001-293566P	20010524 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18548

AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

L13 ANSWER 35 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:237942 USPATFULL
TITLE: Minicells comprising membrane proteins
INVENTOR(S): Sabbadini, Roger A., Lakeside, CA, UNITED STATES
Surber, Mark W., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Berkley, Neil, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Segall, Anca M., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Klepper, Robert, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003166099	A1	20030904	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-157305	A1	20020528	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-295566P	20010605	(60)
	US 2002-359843P	20020225	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 18580
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the production of achromosomal and anucleate cells useful for applications such as diagnositic and therapeutic uses, as well as research tools and agents for drug discovery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

(FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:44:38 ON 26 MAY 2006)
L14 7566 S "JACKSON W"?/AU — Author (s)
L15 1604 S "PACE J"?/AU
L16 10 S L14 AND L15
L17 9160 S L14 OR L15
L18 20 S L17 AND CHLAMYDIA
L19 22 S L16 OR L18
L20 17 DUP REM L19 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:452966 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Safety and immunogenicity of an oral, inactivated, whole-cell vaccine for Shigella sonnei: preclinical studies and a Phase I trial
AUTHOR(S): McKenzie, R.; Walker, R. I.; Nabors, G. S.; Van De Verg, L. L.; Carpenter, C.; Gomes, G.; Forbes, E.; Tian, J. H.; Yang, H. H.; **Pace, J. L.**; **Jackson, W. J.**; Bourgeois, A. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Immunization Research, Department of International Health, Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, 624 N. Broadway, (HH, Rm 203), Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA
SOURCE: Vaccine (2006), 24(18), 3735-3745

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DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Orally delivered, inactivated whole-cell vaccines are safe methods of inducing local and systemic immunity. To increase surface proteins associated with adherence and invasion, Shigella sonnei were grown in BHI broth containing deoxycholate. A whole-cell vaccine (SsWC) was then produced by formalin inactivation. In pre-clin. studies, the SsWC vaccine was immunogenic and protected against S. sonnei-induced keratoconjunctivitis in the guinea pig model. In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase I study, 10 evaluable subjects received either three doses of SsWC on Days 0, 14, and 28 (N = 3); five doses of SsWC on Days 0, 2, 4, 6, and 28 (N = 4); or placebo (N = 3). Each dose contained 2.0 + 1010 inactivated cells. Serum and fecal antibodies against SsWC, LPS, and IpaC were measured by ELISA. A ≥4-fold increase in titer was considered significant. Both SsWC dosing regimens were well tolerated. No fever or severe gastrointestinal symptoms were noted by any of the vaccinated subjects. Antibody responses were similar in the two dosing groups. Serum IgG or IgA responses to SsWC were seen in six of seven vaccinees (86%), to LPS in four of seven (57%), and to IpaC in five of seven (61%). Fecal IgA responses to these three antigens developed in five of five, three of five, and three of five subjects, resp. Among the seven vaccinees, geometric mean rises in serum IgA levels to all three immunogens were significant; IgG increases trended toward significance (paired one-tailed t-test). We conclude that SsWC was immunogenic and protective in animal studies and well tolerated and immunogenic in a Phase I trial.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:139146 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600142353
TITLE: **Chlamydia** protein, gene sequence and uses thereof.
AUTHOR(S): **Jackson, W. James** [Inventor]; **Pace, John L.** [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Marriottsville, MD USA
ASSIGNEE: Antex Biologics, Inc.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 06887843 20050503
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (MAY 3 2005)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Feb 2006
Last Updated on STN: 22 Feb 2006
AB A high molecular weight ("HMW") protein of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and antibodies that specifically bind the HMW protein are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the HMW protein, a fragment thereof, or an antibody that specifically binds the HMW protein or a protein thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the HMW protein or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:158214 USPATFULL
TITLE: Neisseria spp. polypeptide, nucleic acid sequence

and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): **Jackson, W. James**, Marriotsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Harris, Andrea M., Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005136422	A1	20050623
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-840533	A1	20040506 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1999-388090, filed on 31 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6756493

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-98685P	19980901 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOSTER, SWIFT, COLLINS & SMITH, P.C., 313 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, LANSING, MI, 48933, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1-41
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2408
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention discloses the Neisseria spp. NGSP polypeptide, polypeptides derived therefrom (NGSP-derived polypeptides), nucleotide sequences encoding said polypeptides, and antibodies that specifically bind the NGSP polypeptide and/or NGSP-derived polypeptides. Also disclosed are prophylactic or therapeutic compositions, including antigenic, preferably immunogenic compositions, e.g., vaccines, comprising NGSP polypeptide and/or a NGSP-derived polypeptide or antibodies thereto. The invention additionally discloses methods of inducing an immune response to Neisseria and Neisseria NGSP polypeptide and an NGSP-derived polypeptide in animals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:56642 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Chlamydia** protein, gene sequence and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): **Jackson, W. James**, Marriottsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Pace, John L., San Anselmo, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005048557	A1	20050303
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-931779	A1	20040901 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-542520, filed on 3 Apr 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-US20737, filed on 1 Oct 1998, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-942596, filed on 2 Oct 1997, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOSTER, SWIFT, COLLINS & SMITH, P.C., 313 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, LANSING, MI, 48933

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3989
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A high molecular weight ("HMW") protein of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and antibodies that specifically bind the HMW protein are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the HMW protein, a fragment thereof, or an antibody that specifically binds the HMW protein or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the HMW protein or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:177841 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Chlamydia** protein, sequence and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): **Jackson, W. James**, Mariottsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Pace, John L., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antex Biologics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004137005	A1	20040715
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-766711	A1	20040127 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-942596, filed on 2 Oct 1997, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST ST, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2389
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A high molecular weight ("HMW") protein of **chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and antibodies that specifically bind the HMW protein are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same, Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the HMW protein, a fragment thereof, or an antibody that specifically binds the HMW protein or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the HMW protein or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:88554 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Chlamydia** protein, gene sequence and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): **Jackson, W. James**, Marriottsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Pace, John L., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antex Biologics Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004067524	A1	20040408
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-701844	A1	20031104 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-612402, filed on 6 Jul 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6642023 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-942596, filed on 2 Oct 1997, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3561
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A high molecular weight ("HMW") protein of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and antibodies that specifically bind the HMW protein are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the HMW protein, a fragment thereof, or an antibody that specifically binds the HMW protein or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the HMW protein or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:50419 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Chlamydia** pmp proteins, gene sequences and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): **Jackson, W. James**, Marriottsville, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004037846	A1	20040226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-398248	A1	20030801 (10)
	WO 2001-US30345		20010928

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PENNIE AND EDMONDS, 1155 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100362711
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 57
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5135
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention discloses the **Chlamydia** PMPE and PMPI polypeptide, polypeptides derived therefrp, (PMP-derived polypeptides), nucleotide sequences encoding said polypeptides, antibodies that specifically bind the PMP polypeptides and PMP-derived polypeptides and T-cells specific for PMP polypeptides and PMP-derived polypeptides. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, including immunogenic compositions, e.g., vaccines, comprising PMP polypeptides or PMP-derived polypeptides or antibodies thereto. The invention additionally discloses methods of inducing in animals an immune response to **Chlamydia** cells, **Chlamydia** elementary bodies, and/or cells expressing

Chlamydial proteins, e.g., cell infected with **Chlamydia.**

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:161355 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Nucleic acid sequence and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S):	**Jackson, W. James**, Marriotsville, MD, United States Harris, Andrea M., Frederick, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Antex Biologics, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6756493	B1	20040629
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-388090		19990831 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-98685P	19980901 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Devi, S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Jones Day
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	2404

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention discloses the Neisseria spp. NGSP polypeptide, polypeptides derived therefrom (NGSP-derived polypeptides), nucleotide sequences encoding said polypeptides, and antibodies that specifically bind the NGSP polypeptide and/or NGSP-derived polypeptides. Also disclosed are prophylactic or therapeutic compositions, including antigenic, preferably immunogenic compositions, e.g., vaccines, comprising NGSP polypeptide and/or a NGSP-derived polypeptide or antibodies thereto. The invention additionally discloses methods of inducing an immune response to Neisseria and Neisseria NGSP polypeptide and an NGSP-derived polypeptide in animals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:584798 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PREV200300586792
TITLE:	**Chlamydia** protein, gene sequence and uses thereof.
AUTHOR(S):	**Jackson, W. James** [Inventor, Reprint Author]; **Pace, John L.** [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Marriottsville, MD, USA ASSIGNEE: Antex Biologics, Inc, Gaithersburg, MD, USA
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6642023 20031104
SOURCE:	Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Nov 4 2003) Vol. 1276, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent

LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 2003

AB A high molecular weight ("HMW") protein of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and antibodies that specifically bind the HMW protein are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. Also disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compositions, comprising the HMW protein, a fragment thereof, or an antibody that specifically binds the HMW protein or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the HMW protein or a fragment thereof, including vaccines.

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:251881 USPATFULL
TITLE: Multivalent macrolide antibiotics
INVENTOR(S): Griffin, John H., Atherton, CA, UNITED STATES
Pace, John L., San Anselmo, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003176670	A1	20030918
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-330381	A1	20021227 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-327899, filed on 8 Jun 1999, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-88448P	19980608 (60)
	US 1998-93072P	19980716 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: THERAVANCE, INC., 901 GATEWAY BOULEVARD, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94080
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 51
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 57 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4674
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are multibinding compounds which include macrolide antibiotics, aminoglycosides, lincosamides, oxazolidinones, streptoramins, tetracycline and/or other compounds which bind to bacterial ribosomal RNA and/or to one or more proteins involved in ribosomal protein synthesis in the bacterium, which are useful in treating bacterial infections. The compounds adversely affect protein expression and have an antibacterial effect. The multibinding compounds of this invention containing from 2 to 10 ligands covalently attached to one or more linkers. Each ligand is macrolide antibiotic, aminoglycoside, lincosamide, oxazolidinone, streptogramin, tetracycline or other compound which binds to bacterial ribosomal RNA and/or one or more proteins involved in ribosomal protein synthesis in the bacterium.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:137154 USPATFULL
TITLE: Multivalent macrolide antibiotics
INVENTOR(S): Griffin, John H., Atherton, CA, United States
Pace, John L., San Anselmo, CA, United

States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Theravance, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6566509	B1	20030520
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-327899		19990608 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-93072P	19980716 (60)
	US 1998-88448P	19980608 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Baker, Maurie
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Boone, David E., Hagenah, Jeffrey A., Cohen, Joyce
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 61 Drawing Figure(s); 57 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4235
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are multibinding compounds which include macrolide antibiotics, aminoglycosides, lincosamides, oxazolidinones, streptogramins, tetracycline and/or other compounds at which bind to bacterial ribosomal RNA and/or to one or more proteins involved in ribosomal protein synthesis in the bacterium, which are useful in treating bacterial infections. The compounds adversely affect protein expression and have an antibacterial effect. The multibinding compounds of this invention containing from 2 to 10 ligands covalently attached to one or more linkers. Each ligand is macrolide antibiotic, aminoglycoside, lincosamide, oxazolidinone, streptogramin, tetracycline or other compound which binds to bacterial ribosomal RNA and/or one or more proteins involved in ribosomal protein synthesis in the bacterium.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:276109 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:306663
TITLE: Cloning and expression of genes for polymorphic membrane proteins of **Chlamydia** and the development of vaccines
INVENTOR(S): **Jackson, W. James**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antex Biologics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 160 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028998	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US30345	20010928
WO 2002028998	A3	20030703		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,

LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,
GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2424545	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424545		20010928
AU 2001094833	A5	20020415	AU 2001-94833		20010928
EP 1343514	A2	20030917	EP 2001-975515		20010928
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
US 2004037846	A1	20040226	US 2003-398248		20030801
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-677752	A	20001002
			WO 2001-US30345	W	20010928

AB The invention discloses the **Chlamydia** PMPE and PMPI polypeptide, polypeptides derived therefor, (PMP-derived polypeptides), nucleotide sequences encoding said polypeptides, antibodies that specifically bind the PMP polypeptides and PMP-derived polypeptides and T-cells specific for PMP polypeptides and PMP-derived polypeptides. Genes for polymorphic membrane proteins (PMPs) PMPE and PMPI of **Chlamydia** are cloned and expressed. The proteins are antigenic and may be useful in vaccines stimulating T cell responses. Antibodies to the proteins may be useful as anal. and diagnostic reagents. The invention addnl. discloses methods of inducing in animals an immune response to **Chlamydia** cells, **Chlamydia** elementary bodies, and/or cells expressing Chlamydial proteins, e.g., cell infected with **Chlamydia.** Cloning of the **Chlamydia** trachomatis pmpE and pmpI genes by PCR and the manufacture of the proteins in Escherichia coli using com. expression vectors are described. Female mice vaccinated intranasally with PMPE showed improved resistance to **Chlamydia**-induced infertility.

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:597033 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PREV200200597033
TITLE:	Mucosal immunization with recombinant pmpE from **Chlamydia** trachomatis serovar L2 confers protection against serovar F-induced infertility.
AUTHOR(S):	**Jackson, W. J.** [Reprint author]; Taylor, R. B. [Reprint author]; Tian, J. H. [Reprint author]; Johnson, K. [Reprint author]; Ding, X. [Reprint author]; Chang, N. [Reprint author]; Yang, H. H. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Antex Biologics Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, USA
SOURCE:	Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2002) Vol. 102, pp. 196-197. print. Meeting Info.: 102nd General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Salt Lake City, UT, USA. May 19-23, 2002. American Society for Microbiology. ISSN: 1060-2011.
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Conference; (Meeting) Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE:	English
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 20 Nov 2002

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

Last Updated on STN: 20 Nov 2002

AB The obligate intracellular pathogen **Chlamydia** trachomatis encodes a superfamily of nine proteins which are predicted to be membrane associated and possibly surface exposed. The roles these polymorphic membrane proteins (PMPs) play in invasion, pathogenesis and/or cell viability are unknown. We have found one member of the PMP superfamily, pmpG, to be highly conserved among different serovars and demonstrated animals immunized with recombinant pmpG were protected against C. trachomatis-induced infertility. To further evaluate the PMP superfamily as potential components of a C. trachomatis subunit vaccine, the pmpE gene from C. trachomatis L2 serovar was PCR cloned into plasmid pQE30 and recombinant protein expressed to high levels in E. coli M15 cells. Recombinant pmpE was purified to >95% homogeneity using detergent extraction and SDS-polyacrylamide preparative gel electrophoresis. Gel-purified recombinant pmpE was evaluated for the ability to protect female C3H HeOuJ mice against heterotypic C. trachomatis - induced infertility. Mice were administered 3-intranasal doses of 10mcg pmpE plus 5mcg of a modified form of the E. coli labile toxin (mLT) as a mucosal adjuvant. Approximately 14 days post-immunization, mice were subjected to a bilateral serovar F intrauterine challenge. Mice immunized with mLT alone and subsequently challenged served as a negative control. Adjuvant immunized mice sham challenged with an uninfected McCoy cell lysate served as a positive fertility control. Approximately 30 days post-challenge females were mated and fertility rates monitored over apprx10 weeks. Initial results indicate pmpE immunized mice were protected against serovar F-induced infertility as judged by the number of reproductively competent animals (50%) compared to the negative control (9%). Intranasal immunization elicited a variable anti-pmpE serum IgG titer. In contrast, a strong and uniform antigen-specific T-cell proliferative response was achieved. These results demonstrate that mucosal immunization with the C. trachomatis L2 pmpE protein, like pmpG, confers heterotypic protection against serovar F-induced infertility.

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:222764 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200222764
TITLE: A vaccine comprising a high molecular weight protein (PMPG) elicits a strong T-cell response and confers protection against infertility resulting from a **Chlamydia** trachomatis genital challenge.
AUTHOR(S): Maisonneuve, J.-F.; Taylor, R.; Tian, J.-H.; Harris, A.; Yang, H.-H.; **Jackson, W. J.**
SOURCE: International Journal of STD and AIDS, (2001) Vol. 12, No. Supplement 2, pp. 195. print.
Meeting Info.: International Congress of Sexually Transmitted Infections. Berlin, Germany. June 24-27, 2001. International Union Against Sexually Transmitted Infections; ISSTDR.
ISSN: 0956-4624.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 2002

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:244557 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:277672
TITLE: **Chlamydia** high-molecular-weight protein and its gene sequence and diagnostic and therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, James W.; **Pace, John L.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antex Biologics Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 141 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9917741	A1	19990415	WO 1998-US20737	19981001
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2305709	AA	19990415	CA 1998-2305709	19981001
AU 9895988	A1	19990427	AU 1998-95988	19981001
AU 752426	B2	20020919		
EP 1019028	A1	20000719	EP 1998-949723	19981001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9813841	A	20001003	BR 1998-13841	19981001
JP 2001518489	T2	20011016	JP 2000-514618	19981001
NZ 503763	A	20030131	NZ 1998-503763	19981001
ZA 9809012	A	19990412	ZA 1998-9012	19981002
US 6887843	B1	20050503	US 2000-542520	20000403
US 6642023	B1	20031104	US 2000-612402	20000706
US 2004067524	A1	20040408	US 2003-701844	20031104
US 2004137005	A1	20040715	US 2004-766711	20040127
US 2005048557	A1	20050303	US 2004-931779	20040901

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1997-942596	A	19971002
	WO 1998-US20737	W	19981001
	US 2000-542520	A3	20000403
	US 2000-612402	A3	20000706

AB A high-mol.-weight (HMW) protein of **Chlamydia**, the amino acid sequence thereof, and antibodies that specifically bind the HMW protein are disclosed as well as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the same. The gene encoding HMW protein was cloned and sequenced from C. trachomatis strains L2, B, and F. The in vitro neutralization model shows that protective antiserum against HMW protein inhibits chalmydial infections of various tissue culture cell lines. Vaccine compns. comprising the HMW protein are effective in a mouse model of salpingitis and fertility. Thus, disclosed are prophylactic and therapeutic compns., comprising the HMW protein, a fragment thereof, or an antibody that specifically binds the HMW protein or a portion thereof, or the nucleotide sequence encoding the HMW protein or a

fragment thereof, including vaccines.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 16 OF 17 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-126428 [11] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2000-105801 [09]; 2000-105811 [09]; 2000-105814 [09]; 2000-105815 [09]; 2000-105826 [09]; 2000-105827 [09]; 2000-105828 [09]; 2000-105829 [09]; 2000-116431 [10]; 2000-116432 [10]; 2000-116448 [10]; 2000-116449 [10]; 2000-116450 [10]; 2000-116451 [10]; 2000-116452 [10]; 2000-116453 [10]; 2000-126427 [11]; 2000-126429 [11]; 2000-126430 [11]; 2000-126435 [11]; 2000-126436 [11]; 2000-126437 [11]; 2000-126438 [11]; 2000-126439 [11]; 2000-126440 [11]; 2000-136825 [12]; 2000-136826 [12]; 2000-136829 [12]; 2000-136830 [12]; 2000-136831 [12]; 2000-147073 [13]; 2000-147074 [13]; 2000-147075 [13]; 2000-160447 [14]; 2000-160448 [14]; 2000-160453 [14]; 2000-160454 [14]; 2000-170778 [15]; 2000-181984 [16]; 2000-181985 [16]; 2000-181986 [16]; 2000-182022 [16]; 2000-328378 [28]; 2001-457273 [49]; 2001-457277 [49]; 2001-475710 [51]; 2002-598082 [64]; 2002-672820 [72]; 2003-173768 [17]; 2003-361466 [34]; 2003-669384 [63]; 2003-677904 [64]; 2004-020227 [02]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-038448
TITLE: New multibinding macrolide antibiotic compounds and libraries of compounds.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): GRIFFIN, J H; **PACE, J L**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ADME-N) ADVANCED MEDICINE INC; (GRIF-I) GRIFFIN J H; (PACE-I) PACE J L; (THER-N) THERAVANCE INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 87
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9963937	A2	19991216	(200011)*	EN	292
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9945516	A	19991230	(200022)		
EP 1124528	A1	20010822	(200149)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
JP 2002517422	W	20020618	(200242)		288
US 6566509	B1	20030520	(200336)		
US 2003176670	A1	20030918	(200362)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9963937	A2	WO 1999-US12771	19990608
AU 9945516	A	AU 1999-45516	19990608
EP 1124528	A1	EP 1999-928452	19990608
		WO 1999-US12771	19990608
JP 2002517422	W	WO 1999-US12771	19990608

			JP 2000-553011	19990608
US 6566509	B1	Provisional	US 1998-88448P	19980608
		Provisional	US 1998-93072P	19980716
			US 1999-327899	19990608
US 2003176670	A1	Provisional	US 1998-88448P	19980608
		Provisional	US 1998-93072P	19980716
		Cont of	US 1999-327899	19990608
			US 2002-330381	20021227

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9945516	A	Based on	WO 9963937
EP 1124528	A1	Based on	WO 9963937
JP 2002517422	W	Based on	WO 9963937

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-93072P 19980716; US 1998-88448P 19980608; US 1999-327899 19990608; US 2002-330381 20021227

AN 2000-126428 [11] WPIDS

CR 2000-105801 [09]; 2000-105811 [09]; 2000-105814 [09]; 2000-105815 [09]; 2000-105826 [09]; 2000-105827 [09]; 2000-105828 [09]; 2000-105829 [09]; 2000-116431 [10]; 2000-116432 [10]; 2000-116448 [10]; 2000-116449 [10]; 2000-116450 [10]; 2000-116451 [10]; 2000-116452 [10]; 2000-116453 [10]; 2000-126427 [11]; 2000-126429 [11]; 2000-126430 [11]; 2000-126435 [11]; 2000-126436 [11]; 2000-126437 [11]; 2000-126438 [11]; 2000-126439 [11]; 2000-126440 [11]; 2000-136825 [12]; 2000-136826 [12]; 2000-136829 [12]; 2000-136830 [12]; 2000-136831 [12]; 2000-147073 [13]; 2000-147074 [13]; 2000-147075 [13]; 2000-160447 [14]; 2000-160448 [14]; 2000-160453 [14]; 2000-160454 [14]; 2000-170778 [15]; 2000-181984 [16]; 2000-181985 [16]; 2000-181986 [16]; 2000-182022 [16]; 2000-328378 [28]; 2001-457273 [49]; 2001-457277 [49]; 2001-475710 [51]; 2002-598082 [64]; 2002-672820 [72]; 2003-173768 [17]; 2003-361466 [34]; 2003-669384 [63]; 2003-677904 [64]; 2004-020227 [02]

AB WO 9963937 A UPAB: 20050720

NOVELTY - Multibinding compounds comprising 2-10 ligands covalently attached to one or more linkers wherein each ligand comprises a macrolide antibiotic, aminoglycoside, lincosamide, oxazolidinone, streptogramin, tetracycline or other compound which binds to bacterial ribosomal RNA and/or one or more proteins in the ribosome, and salts thereof.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Multibinding compounds of formulae (L)p(X)q (I) and L'-X'-L' (II) are new:

L, L' = a ligand which is a macrolide antibiotic, aminoglycoside, lincosamide, oxazolidinone, streptogramin, tetracycline or other compound which binds to bacterial ribosomal RNA and/or one or more proteins involved in ribosomal protein synthesis in the bacterium;

X, X' = a linker;

p = 2-10;

q = 1-20.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(A) A method of identifying multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties comprises:

(a) identifying a ligand or mixture or ligands wherein each ligand binds to bacterial ribosomal RNA and/or one or more proteins involved in ribosomal protein synthesis and contains at least one reactive functionality;

(b) identifying a library of linkers wherein each linker comprises at least 2 functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand;

(c) preparing a multimeric ligand compound library by combining at least 2 stoichiometric equivalents of the ligand or mixture of ligands identified in (a) with the library of linkers identified in (b) under conditions where the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between the linker and at least 2 of the ligands; and

(d) assaying the multimeric ligand compounds produced in the library to identify multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties. An alternative method comprises reversing steps (a) and (b) and then combining at least 2 equivalents of the library of the ligands from (a) with the linker or mixture of linkers from (b) and then proceeding as above.

(B) Preparation of a library of multimeric ligand compounds comprises steps (a)-(c) of the above process.

(C) An iterative method for identifying multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties comprises:

(i) preparing a first collection or iteration of multimeric compounds which is prepared by contacting at least 2 stoichiometric equivalents of the ligand or mixture of ligands which target a receptor with a linker or mixture of linkers;

(ii) assaying the first collection or iteration of multimeric compounds to assess which , if any, possess multibinding properties;

(iii) repeating the two steps until at least one multimeric compound with multibinding properties is found; (iv) evaluating what molecular constraints imparted or are consistent with imparting multibinding properties to the multimeric compound(s) found in this first iteration;

(iv) creating a second collection or iteration of multimeric compounds which elaborates upon the particular constraints imparting multibinding properties to the multimeric compound(s) found in the first iteration;

(v) evaluating what molecular constraints imparted are consistent with imparting enhanced multibinding properties to the multimeric compound(s) found in the second collection or iteration; and

(vi) optionally repeating steps (v) and (vi) to further elaborate upon the molecular constraints.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibit ribosomal protein synthesis in bacteria.

USE - The compounds are used to treat bacterial infections, the compounds are particularly effective against gram positive, gram negative and anaerobic bacteria. Specific examples of bacterial diseases which may be treated include **chlamydia**, gonorrhea, salmonellosis, shigellosis, tuberculosis, yphili, bacterial pneumonia, bacterial sepsis, urinary tract infections, bacterial upper respiratory tract infections, otitis media and lyme disease.

Dwg.0/59

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 93239430 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993239430
TITLE: Differentiating conjunctivitis of diverse origins.
AUTHOR: **Jackson W.B.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Ottawa Eye Institute, Ottawa General Hospital, 501 Smyth,Ottawa, Ont. K1H 8L6, Canada
SOURCE: Survey of Ophthalmology, (1993) Vol. 38, No. SUPPL.,

pp. 91-104. .
ISSN: 0039-6257 CODEN: SUOPAD
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
012 Ophthalmology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Sep 1993
Last Updated on STN: 12 Sep 1993

AB While symptoms can be very distressing, patients with conjunctivitis generally maintain good vision and recover completely without permanent sequelae. The great majority of cases of conjunctivitis are infectious or allergic in origin. Seen with increasing frequency are external eye diseases related to contact lens wear or prolonged use of ophthalmic medications. The various forms of conjunctivitis are often not associated with pathognomonic features. A thorough history and ophthalmic examination often permit a presumptive diagnosis and initiation of empiric therapy. For example, a chronic bilateral conjunctivitis, characterized by itching and papillary hypertrophy, suggests an ocular allergy, most frequently the result of exposure to airborne allergens. However, a number of causes, including infections and hypersensitivity reactions, have the potential to threaten vision or produce marked conjunctival scarring which must be identified by the use of appropriate laboratory techniques, followed by specific therapy. Most bacterial and viral conjunctivitides are self-limited, but antimicrobial therapy for the former is advocated to shorten the course, improve patient comfort, prevent recurrence, avoid complications and limit spread to other individuals.

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:53:11 ON 26 MAY 2006
L21 0 S CHLAMYDIA AND HIGH(W)M(W)W

- key terms

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:54:18 ON 26 MAY 2006
L22 0 S L21

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:54:43 ON 26 MAY 2006
L23 0 S L21

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:54:59 ON 26 MAY 2006

```
=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:37:44 ON 26 MAY 2006)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:37:51 ON 26 MAY 2006
L1             8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CHLAMYDIA AND (HMW OR HIGH(W)(MW OR
                 (MOL OR MOLECUL?)(W)(WT OR WEIGH?)))

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:38:47 ON 26 MAY 2006
               D QUE
               D 1-8 .BEVERLY

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:38:49 ON 26 MAY 2006
L2            32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1
L*** DEL      27 DUP REM L2 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3            16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND (MOAB OR MAB OR ANTIBOD?)
L4            20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND (PROTEIN OR POLYPROTEIN OR
                 PEPTIDE OR POLYPEPTIDE)
L5            24 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR L4
L6            22 DUP REM L5 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
               D 1-22 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:41:28 ON 26 MAY 2006
L*** DEL     105 S CHLAMYDIA(W)(PROTEIN OR POLYPROTEIN OR POLYPEPTIDE OR PEP
L*** DEL       1 S L7(S)(HMW OR HIGH(W)(MW OR (MOL OR MOLECUL?)(W)(WT OR WE
L7          2084 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CHLAMYDIA(S)(PROTEIN OR POLYPROTEIN OR
                 POLYPEPTIDE OR PEPTIDE)
L8            53 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7(S)(HMW OR HIGH(W)(MW OR (MOL OR
                 MOLECUL?)(W)(WT OR WEIGH?)))
L9             6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8(S)(MOAB OR MAB OR ANTIBOD?)
L10           51 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8(L)(MOAB OR MAB OR ANTIBOD?)
L11           35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10(L)(HYBRIDIZ? OR HYBRIDIS?)
L12           35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11(L)(DNA OR NUCLEIC OR DEOXYRIBONUCLE
                 IC OR DEOXY RIBONUCLEIC)
L13           35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 OR L12
               D QUE L9
               D QUE L12
               D L13 1-35 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:44:38 ON 26 MAY 2006
L14         7566 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "JACKSON W"?/AU
L15         1604 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "PACE J"?/AU
L16           10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND L15
L17         9160 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 OR L15
L18           20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND CHLAMYDIA
L19           22 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR L18
L20           17 DUP REM L19 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
               D 1-17 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:46:05 ON 26 MAY 2006
               D COST

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:53:11 ON 26 MAY 2006
L*** DEL       0 S CHLAMYDIA AND M W
L*** DEL      89 S HIGH M W
               D KWIC
               D KWIC 2
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L21 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CHLAMYDIA AND HIGH(W)M(W)W

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:54:18 ON 26 MAY 2006
L22 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:54:43 ON 26 MAY 2006
L23 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CHLAMYDIA AND HIGH(W)M(W)W

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:54:59 ON 26 MAY 2006

FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 May 2006 VOL 144 ISS 23
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 May 2006 (20060525/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 MAY 2006 (20060525/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DA

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.ht
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 24 May 2006 (20060524/ED)

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 26 May 2006 (20060526/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIDS
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 MAY 2006 <20060523/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200633 <200633/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html a
http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf <<<

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 10 Apr 2006 (20060410/ED)

CSA has resumed updates, see NEWS FILE

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 25 May 2006 (20060525/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 25 MAY 2006 (20060525/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 APR 2006 <20060403/UP>
FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO DECEMBER 22, 2005

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOT YET AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE. USE IPC7 FORMAT FOR SEARCHING THE IPC. WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHE DEVELOPMENTS AND SEE OUR NEWS SECTION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE IPC REFORM <<<

FILE USPATFULL

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 25 May 2006 (20060525/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 May 2006 (20060525/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7051370
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006112473
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 25 May 2006 (20060525/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 25 May 2006 (20060525/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2006

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528